ECONOMIC SURVEY

OF THE

CITY of CALGARY

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT BRANCH

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

GOVERNMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF ALBERTA

HON. A. J. HOOKE
MINISTER

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DEPUTY MINISTER

ECONOMIC SURVEY

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by

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT BOARD

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

This survey was compiled with the co-operation of City officials, organizations within the city, officials of suburban areas, Calgary Chamber of Commerce, the Calgary Herald, and information obtained from Federal and Provincial Government records and publications.

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DECEMBER 1950

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1. LOCATION

Section 15-24-1-W5 in Census Division No. 6. This location is at the fork of the Bow and Elbow rivers. It is a terminus of the Canadian National Railway and a divisional point on the trans-continental line of the Canadian Pacific Railway. It is on the Trans-Canada Highway No. 1 and Highway No. 2 that leads from the United States border through Calgary and Edmonton to Alaska.

2. ALTITUDE

Canadian Pacific Railway Station

3,439.4 feet Latitude 51/03N Longitude 114/04W

3. TEMPERATURE

Mean temperature	May to September inclusive	56°F
Mean temperature	October to April inclusive	26°F
Mean temperature	for the year	38°F

Note: These averages cover a period of 55 years.

4. RAINFALL

Mean annual rainfall	11.65 inches
Mean annual snowfall	50.0 inches
Mean annual precipitation	16.65 inches

Note: These averages cover a period of 55 years.

5. GEOLOGY

The Paskapoo formation underlies the glacial mantle in the Calgary district. This formation consists of a series of hard, dun-coloured sandstones and soft greenish sandstones and shales. It is of the Tertiary Age.

Building stone has been obtained from this formation. The Alberta Legislative Building is built of Paskapoo sandstone.

6. SOIL

Calgary lies west of the centre line of a thirty-six mile wide strip of a shallow black soil zone. This zone forms an arc from the United States border to Lloydminster, passing through High River, Calgary and Stettler. Twenty-five miles east of the city is the dark brown zone, and eleven miles west is a black soil zone.

Profile - The normal profile of the shallow black soil zone has an A horizon that averages about 10 inches in depth and which in its upper 3 to 6 inches is black in colour. The remainder is usually dark brown. The B horizon is usually brown to dark brown and the lime horizon is found at depths of 24 to 30 inches below the surface.

Fertility - Soils in this zone are usually fairly well supplied with nitrogen and organic matter.

Vegetation - Grassland in which bluffs of trees are found in places where moisture conditions are more favourable.

Land Use - A greater number of soil types can be considered arable than in the brown zones. Wheat is the principal crop grown, but considerable more diversification is possible and should be practised to maintain soil fertility. The non-arable land is generally very good pasture.

Immediately east of the city is mostly dry farming and wheat is the principal crop. Farms range from one to three sections. Further east in the Strathmore district, irrigation is available but not fully used: wheat and forage crops are produced in this area and farms range from one-half to one section. (A section is 640 acres).

West and north of the city is a mixed farming and dairying district that produces a large amount of coarse grains, beef cattle, hogs and dairy products. Farms in this district average three-quarter sections.

Southwest in the foothills of the Rockies is a mixed farming and ranching area that produces ranch cattle, light horses, hogs and mixed grains. Farms in this area average one section and ranches range from two sections to one and one-half townships. (One township is made up of 36 sections).

7. HISTORY HIGHLIGHTS

The City of Calgary lies at the junction of the Bow and Elbow rivers on Section 14-24-1-W5. Its history is the history of the Indians, fur traders, Christian missionaries, North West Mounted Police, ranchers and the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Prior to September 22, 1877, when Treaty No. 7 - otherwise known as the Blackfoot Treaty - was signed, several tribes of Indians roamed that part of Canada which is now known as Alberta.

The Blackfoot Indians considered themselves owner of the area between the Red Deer River and the American boundary and from the Cypress Hills to the Rockies. The Government of Canada was anxious to have them yield this claim and in the summer of 1877, couriers visited the various Indian tribes who were scattered over the plains for the annual buffalo hunt, to advise them that a treaty would be negotiated at Blackfoot Crossing on the Bow River. Lieut.-Gov. Laird, of the North-West Territories, and Commissioner Macleod of the North West Mounted Police were appointed to represent the Canadian Government.

Early in September the Indians began to congregate at Blackfoot Crossing near the present town of Gleichen. The Blackfeet, Bloods, Piegans, Sarcees and Stoneys came there as tribes - some 5,000 Indians in all. A thousand Indian tents were pitched along the valley of the Bow. Ten thousand horses grazed on the uplands, and a number of half-breeds assembled in the hope of securing treaty money. The I. G. Baker Company, T. C. Powers and the Hudson's Bay Company had established temporary trading quarters for the occasion. Traders had arrived from Montana with a string of fine horses and were ready to carry on a brisk trade as soon as the proposed treaty was accepted and the treaty money paid.

On behalf of the Government, the commissioners, interpreters, and about 100 police faced this assemblage. A large council tent was erected as a conference centre. One week was consumed in

preliminary negotiations and many difficulties arose. Jealousies between individuals and even whole tribes threatened to disrupt the conference. Finally, September 22 was set as the day for signing the treaty. Briefly, the terms of Treaty No. 7 called upon Indian tribes to surrender all claims to the their prairie hunting grounds between the Cypress Hills and the Rocky Mountains. In return they were to receive reserves or land set aside for the exclusive and permanent use of the Indians and their children. One square mile was granted to each family of five. In addition, they were to receive an immediate payment of treaty money. Head chiefs were to be paid $25; minor chiefs were to receive $15 each; men women and children were to be paid $12 per head. Annual treaty payments were to be made on the same basis for chiefs and minor chiefs. All other Indians were to receive annual payments of $5 per head.

The Indians were promised the right to continue their hunting throughout the area surrendered. The Government promised to distribute $2,000 worth of ammunition to the Indians annually. Each chief and minor chief was to be given a new suit of clothing every three years, a suitable medal and flag and a Winchester rifle. The Government agreed to pay the salaries of teachers when the latter were requested by the tribes. The various chiefs were to receive, for the use of their bands: 10 axes, 5 augurs, 5 saws, one grindstone, files and whetstones.

If families desired stock they were to be given two cows for a five-member family or four cows for a ten-member family. Each chief was to receive one bull. For those who desired to cultivate the soil, tools were provided and their quota of cattle was slightly reduced. Each family was to receive 2 hoes, 1 spade, 1 scythe, 2 hay forks; every three familes were to receive 1 plow and 1 harrow. Seed potatoes, barley, oats and wheat were to be provided for land actually broken.

In return, the Indians surrendered all claim to the land between the Cypress Hills and the Rocky Mountains, from the United States boundary to the Red Deer River. They promised to obey the law and help the police to enforce it.

Just prior to the actual signing of the treaty, the Blackfeet conducted a sham battle which was dangerously close to reality and any incident could have ended in violence and certain death to all Whites at the Blackfoot Crossing. There were only 108 police facing 5,000 Indians.

In the morning some 600 armed and mounted warriors, stripped for battle and in full head-dress and war paint, conducted a war-dance around the police encampment. With their bullets blazing through the air, not high over the encampment, and with blood-curdling war-whoops the mounted Indians circled the camp with their horses on the gallop. The police continued with their work, and the Indians growing tired, filed back to their lodges.

Treaty payments were difficult. It took the police nearly a week to pay out $58,157 to 4,824 Indians. The Indians were reluctant to supply their names and accurate family numbers. They knew nothing about money or its value. When the Indians went to spend their treaty money some of the traders were so unscrupulous as to give labels off fruit jars, or canned vegetables, as change. The poor Indians did not know the difference and the police had the added duty of finding the culprits.

As a result of Treaty No. 7, the Blackfeet, Bloods and Sarcees were granted a common reservation on the Bow River extending for

many miles above and below the Blackfoot Crossing. Their relations proved unfriendly. The following year the Bloods were granted a reservation on the Belly River; the Sarcees moved to the Elbow River area some years later. The Piegans were located in the Porcupine Hills; the Stoneys remained at Morley, and about ten years later the Blackfeet accepted their present reserve near Gleichen.

It was due to lawless elements existing in the west that Sir John A. Macdonald introduced a parliamentary bill on May 3,1870, ordering the creation of a police force for the North West Territories. This act was passed on May 20 and thus was created the North West Mounted Police with Lt. Col. French as the first Commissioner. The organization carried this name until 1904 when King Edward Vll bestowed his recognition by adding the prefix "Royal". The force was then known as the Royal North West Mounted Police until 1920 when the name was changed to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police or the R.C.M.P. as we call this national force today. At the same time the new force assumed the duties of the old Dominion Police and commenced duty in Eastern Canada.

In the summer of 1875, the year following the famous march of the North West Mounted Police to the west, and the building of Fort Macleod, there were rumours of impending trouble on the North Saskatchewan, where Gabriel Dumont, a noted half-breed buffalo hunter and later the fighting leader in the second Reil Rebellion, was said to be planning to set up an independent state. To be on hand in case of trouble, Assistant Commissioner Macleod moved north from Fort Macleod with a police detachment. At the Red Deer River he met Major-General Selby Smythe, the commander of the Canadian Militia. The general was on an inspection trip across Canada, part of his duties being to inspect and report upon the Mounted Police. He had met Dumont at or near Batoche and had found the rumours groundless. Col. Macleod returned with the general to Fort Macleod, but before leaving the Red Deer, he detached "F" Troop under Inspector Brisebois to build a post at the confluence of the Bow and Elbow rivers, a site which Col. Macleod had previously selected. The fact that the detachment came from the Red Deer River and not from Fort Macleod explains why they arrived on the north bank of the Bow River.

After crossing the river the police pitched their tents near the junction of the Bow and the Swift - as the Elbow was then called. On this location they found one tent - the home of Father Doucet, and an Indian boy. The police tents proved uncomfortable so the men dug trenches and constructed roofs over them. They built clay fireplaces to secure heat and thus provided warm temporary quarters.

The building of the fort was supervised by the I. G. Baker men. They cut spruce and pine logs upstream and drove them down to a boom across the Elbow. Twelve foot pine logs were set upright in a three foot trench to form the stockade which was approximately 150 feet square. This stockade formed the outer walls of the buildings constructed. Men's quarters were built on one side; store rooms and shops were opposite. On the north side stable space for fifty horses was constructed. On the south, the buildings provided officers' quarters and a guard room. Pole roofs were covered with earth. The logs were chinked with clay. The floors were bare earth. In each room John Glenn built a stone fireplace. The construction was completed by Christmas, 1875.

In the fall some half-breeds came down from Edmonton in Red River carts. They built cabins on both sides of the Elbow. They could haul about 500 pounds of goods in each cart and undertook freighting to Macleod and to Edmonton.

In the winter of 1874-5 John Bunn, the Hudson Bay Co. officer at Rocky Mountain House, sent Angus Fraser to open a small outpost on the Bow River above the mouth of the Ghost. After the building of the police post at Calgary, Rocky Mountain House was finally abandoned and that establishment moved to the Bow River east of the Elbow. To distinguish this post from Fort Calgary, it was known as Fort Bow River. The post was occupied under that name till the Canadian Pacific Railway reached Calgary and the townsite moved west across the Elbow.

When the police post at the fork of the Bow and the Elbow was visited by Assistant Commissioner A. G. Irvine and Col. Macleod in February 1876, they found that Inspector Brisebois who was in charge of the post had named it "Fort Brisebois" without consulting his superior officers. The naming of the post was referred to the Deputy Minister of Justice, Ottawa, and following the suggestion of Col. Macleod, the post was named "Calgary" on February 29, 1876, after Calgary Castle in Scotland.

In 1881 Calgary consisted of the Mounted Police barracks, the Hudson's Bay Company and I. G. Baker stores, and one house which was occupied by the commanding officer of the police detachment. However, growth has been continuous since, and it can be truly said that Calgary grew up with the railway because it was after the arrival of the first Canadian Pacific Railway on August 11, 1883, that the tiny Mounted Police settlement started to mushroom from a frontier cowtown to its present dimensions and all its attendant features. The Canadian Pacific Railway reached Medicine Hat in 1883, and it was then that the great drive to reach Calgary was begun. The first stretch was noted for two things: it was here that the world's record for steel laying was made, and it was the territory of the Blackfoot Indians.

Construction boss Donald Grant wished to better the average of six miles of track laid in one average working day, so he brought in extra men, and the record of one mile of track laid in one hour was achieved. The men worked until they were exhausted, and by the end of the day, nine miles and 300 feet of track had been laid.

There were rumours that the Blackfoot Indians were hostile about the railway going through their territory, and on reaching Cluny the train crew and construction workers sighted hundreds of mounted Indians coming towards them. The train was prepared to be shunted backwards if there were an attack, but it turned out the Indians formed a peace party. The Indians danced and beat their drums, and in return the railway workers gave them sugar, tea and tobacco.

On August 11, 1883, the front train reached the 20th siding which was Calgary. The various points, generally ten miles apart were called sidings and these points were numbered from Medicine Hat. There was a delay of 48 hours at the Bow River while a bridge was being built. A half mile of steel was then laid and a spur track made. A portable station was unloaded and set up beside the track, about where 4th St. E. is today. The office and house cars were switched on to this spur and a camp established for the men, about where the Capitol Theatre now stands, and Calgary became the front supply yard.

It was the original intention of the railway company to locate the townsite on the east side of the Elbow River where it joins the Bow, but a land syndicate had bought many acres, sold many lots and failed to reach a satisfactory agreement with the Canadian Pacific Railway so a site on the west side of the Elbow was agreed upon, near where the Bank of Montreal is situated.

Many of the men who had worked on the prairie stretch of the railway wanted to leave, but they were "persuaded" to stay with the job by Mounted Police armed with guns. West from Calgary, track laying proceeded at the rate of from 2 to 2½ miles a day. On December 23, 1883, just a mile from the Great Divide, work stopped for the winter. Through the hazardous mountains the track was laid and the last spike was driven in 1885 to complete the cross-country ribbon of steel. In 1886 the first Canadian Pacific Railway through train from Montreal to the Pacific Coast passed through Calgary with Sir John A. Macdonald and Lady Macdonald as passengers.

Two American contractors, Langdon and Shepard - in whose honor the Canadian Pacific Railway named two stations - had the contract for laying track in the Calgary area. Just east of Calgary they laid five miles in one day. After the steel reached Calgary, Canadian Pacific Railway supplies were stacked on the ground in the area between the present station and the Robin Hood Mills, in what was then regarded as a low-lying hay meadow.

The late J. H. Turner-Bone, one of the Canadian Pacific Railway surveyors, reported that the steel rails used in the siding were from the Krupp works in Germany. Many of them are in use today, and moulded into them are the words: Krupp C.P.R. Steel 1883.

In spite of all the tents and other buildings east of the Elbow the Canadian Pacific Railway established its own townsite on the main area of the present downtown Calgary. Applicants for land were given their choice in the order in which their applications had been received. John Glenn, the first applicant, chose the site of the present Yale Hotel. Mr. Turner-Bone bought the lots on which the Thomson Block is located, at a cost of $300 per inside lot. Corner lots sold for $450. One-third was paid at the time of purchase. The balance was due in two annual installments, with interest at six per cent. If a building was erected and occupied by March a rebate of one-half was granted. The early part of 1884 saw the wholesale movement to the new townsite.

During the days of railroad construction in the West, prohibition was in force for a distance of twenty miles on each side of the work crews. Such a law could be enforced with relative ease upon isolated construction crews; it was very difficult to enforce in the populated centres. In Calgary the police found blown egg shells filled with whiskey. Tin imitations of the Bible were filled with liquor and sold. Barrels of kerosene contained metal kegs of whiskey. Peaches and mince-meat were soaked in brandy and sold for their liquor content. Enforcement in Calgary was practically impossible.

In 1877 the Rev. John McDougall built the first Methodist church in Fort Calgary, on the Canadian Pacific Railway townsite just west of 6th St. E.

It was in this church on January 8, 1884, that a public meeting was held, and a number of citizens were nominated to a committee to watch over the interests of the public. The place of election was to be Wright and Latimer's Hall and the time was set as Monday evening at 7:30, January 14.

On the evening of January 14, Thomas Swan took over the chair and explained the purpose of the meeting. Additional nominations were permitted. Scrutineers were elected by the meeting, ballots were conducted and the votes secured by successful candidates were:

Major James Walker	88
G. C. King	76
George Murdock	64
Thomas Swan	65
Dr. Henderson	82
J. D. Moulton	59
Captain Stewart	57

The committee then met and elected Major Walker as chairman. The meeting of the committee adjourned to meet at the Royal Hotel on January 14. This meeting place would be on the site of the present Treasury Branch.

Meanwhile, Lieut.-Gov. Dewdney had arrived in the community and the committee agreed to interview him regarding schools, a grant for an Elbow River bridge and incorporation as a town. The interview took place on January 24 and the committee met again that night. In order to submit proper petitions for incorporation as a town a census had to be taken of portions of sections 12 and 13 south of the Bow, section 14 south of the Bow, 300 acres of section 15 south of the Bow, 460 acres of section 16 south of the Bow and the north half of sections 10 and 11 - in all about 2,500 acres.

At this meeting, January 31 was designated as the date of a public meeting to discuss the subject of a public school.

On January 30, the committee entrusted with taking the census listed 428 people and 285 had signed the petition for incorporation. Some citizens were absent from their homes and canvassers stated the population to be about 500 people. Canvassers were appointed to collect money to defray the costs of incorporation.

On April 15 the treasurer was instructed to remit the one hundred dollar incorporation fee to Lieut.-Gov. Dewdney.

A public meeting to discuss fire protection was set by the civic committee, May 20, 1884.

The town of Calgary was incorporated November 17, 1884, Sections 14, 15 and 16, south of the Bow were included. At the ensuing elections George Murdock was elected mayor. Councillors were: S. J. Clarke, N. J. Lindsay, J. H. Millward and S. J. Hogg.

The first meeting of the council was held on December 4, 1884, in Boynton's Hall at 10 a.m. It adjourned to meet again at 8 p.m. in Beaudoin & Clarke's saloon. At this latter meeting T.T.A. Boys was elected the first clerk.

At the meeting held on December 24, 1884, the mayor was able to announce his appointment as a justice of the peace. At the same meeting the council agreed to rent space for a Town Hall in the Far West Hotel.

On January 5, 1885, Mr. J.S. Ingram was appointed chief constable.

On March 4, 1885, council learned that it could get 25 foot wells dug and cribbed for $60 each. Pumps which could fill a pail with three strokes would cost $21 each. Total costs for each well would be $82.

On March 28, 1885, a night watchman was hired at a cost of $2.50 per night.

By May 20, 1885, the first well had been completed for the use of fire fighters.

Rev. John McDougall was the great pioneer missionaryto the Indians of Western Canada. In 1860 he travelled with his father, the Rev. George McDougall, to Norway House, and at the age of seventeen he became a teacher among the Indian children. In 1872 he journeyed east and married Elizabeth Boyd. Late in September the two set out for Victoria - near Edmonton. John's father, the Rev. George McDougall and his brother David, had located there. The young couple drove throughout the fall and early winter until New Year's Day before they reached the post. Mrs. McDougall drove the horses and John rode horseback. Struck by a blizzard in the middle of the night, the couple and their Indian companion very nearly perished. Most of 1873 was spent among the Indians at Pigeon Lake. In November, 1873, they journeyed to Morley to minister to the Stoney tribe near the Ghost River. They were accompanied by the brother David, who planned to build a trading post among the Stoneys. High up on a hill, above the present site of the church, they built a log hut complete with a bare earthen floor and a sod roof. One window, covered with parchment, provided the light. Soon a small church was built. Those buildings were used for a few years. In 1875 the McDougalls whipsawed lumber to build a church on the flats. During these early years they made many trips to Fort Benton to obtain supplies. A mission, school and orphanage were next constructed. The two McDougall ladies had anxious moments while their husbands went to Edmonton or to Fort Benton for supplies. One night both took up the watch, one with a shot-gun, the other with an axe, after some Blackfoot Indians had entered the home in a surly manner earlier in the evening.

John McDougall was commissioned by the Canadian Government to tour the plains and inform the Indians that their friends, the North West Mounted Police were coming. Upon his return he found a group of Blackfeet intruding in his home. They left when some Stoneys arrived.

John McDougall was made superintendent of Indian Missions under the Methodist Church for the area from Hudson Bay to the Rockies. He faced hardships and danger, often with his wife at his side. They journeyed on horseback, in wagon, in canoe and on dog sleds throughout the field and truly learned to love the Indians. This great man died in Calgary in 1917.

The Rev. George McDougall, early in 1876, left Morley to hunt buffalo in the Nose Creek area, north of Calgary. One evening he rode on ahead of his son John and others in the party, to build the campfire. He was not seen alive thereafter. When the party reached the camp they thought he might have gone on to Morley. Frantic searchers in the bitter weather could not find him. About one week later his frozen body was found a few miles above Calgary in the valley of Nose Creek. He is buried near Morley.

The Rev. John McDougall helped establish the first Methodist church in Calgary in 1875. John McDougall was the first missionary of any denomination to preach a sermon in this city. His original service was held in the Mounted Police quarters in September, 1875. For the next two years services were held in the I. G. Baker store. Though the store was normally open for business on Sundays, it suspended operations during the church services.

In 1877 the Rev. John McDougall built the first Methodist church in Fort Calgary. It was located just west of 6th St. East.

In 1883, the Rev. James Turner was appointed the first regular pastor. He built a new church east of the Elbow River. Eventually, this building was moved across the river to 1st. St. East and 7th Avenue to the present site of the Beveridge Block. This site was abandoned in 1893 and a much larger building, seating 400, was erected at 6th Avenue and 2nd St. West and now forms a part of the Arlington Hotel.

In 1905, the Mother Church, the Central Methodist, was built. The Rev. G. W. Kerby directed the building of this church and his enthusiastic pastorate will forever be included in the archives of the United Church. He founded and organized many other churches in Calgary, among them: Wesley, Trinity, St. Paul's, Bankview, Tuxedo, Crescent Heights, Bridgeland and West Calgary.

In June, 1925, the Methodist churches of Calgary entered the United Church.

On August 21, 1887, the Salvation Army banner was unfurled in Calgary.

Captain James Desson, the first officer, was the emissary of a fighting force noted for its rugged characteristics in pioneering warfare against the spiritual and physical enemies of early settlers. He was the forerunner of a valiant force which has come marching down through the years in progressive step with this ever-expanding community; this Army which now occupies a foremost place in the ranks of those who seek to reclaim society.

Mileposts along the way began with the appointment of three resident officers, Captain Mercer, Lieut. Patterson and Cadet Iverick, who were charged with seeing that the foundations of the work were well and truly laid. The first street services were held on Stephen Avenue, now 8th Avenue, to the accompaniment of not so tuneful music from fiddles, tambourines, and the indespensable drum. In 1901 the first brass band was formed under the conductorship of Bandmaster Tomlinson, though its music, too, was perhaps not quite so finished as the silver bands of today.

Boynton Hall on Stephen Avenue was the first meeting place; it was later destroyed by fire and the officers then bought some lots on 1st. St. East, site of the present citadel. A frame building was soon erected and this structure was officially opened for service by the then mayor, Thomas Underwood. In the year 1909 this building was torn down and the present fine brick and native stone auditorium was built.

In 1937 a companion building was added to the present citadel with matching design, and dedicated to the late Mrs. Elenor Tompkins whose generous bequest had made possible the building and equipping of the new Young People Hall, gymnasium and other facilities for work amongst youth.

Social institutional work began in 1904 when the late Hon. W. H. Cushing aided in the acquirement of premises for a maternity hospital and girls' home. The work extended to the care of children in 1908 when a small home was opened which later gave place to the present excellently appointed Booth Memorial Children's Home in the Killarney district where accommodation for one hundred children is provided. The Hillhurst Corps opened in 1914 to serve the new area, and in 1915 the Men's Social Department and family welfare

centre institution was started. The ever enlarging social work of the Salvation Army sought to meet the needs of a rapidly growing city and in 1925 the Bishop Pinkham College was obtained and reconstructed to use as a maternity hospital and girls' home. Grace Hospital plans today include the addition of a new building of a modern type.

The Riley estate, adjacent to Riley Park, was the next forward move and this large home was converted to a Sunset Lodge for aged women. Outgrowing its walls shortly thereafter, a modern new wing was added which raised the accommodation to sixty aged persons.

The latest expansion of the work took place with the opening of the former Bliss Hotel building, a modern brick and concrete five storey building, to house the men's social department and family welfare offices on 1st. St. East, which event was recorded in September, 1948.

Seventy-nine officers and full-time staff, two Corps, and five institutions accommodating over three hundred persons nightly, are the hub of Salvation Army activities in Calgary today, a far cry from the lone captain of 1887, a pioneer among pioneers.

Rev. Leon Doucet, O.M.I., recently from France, was one of two priests who, in 1875, were laboring among the Blackfoot Indians. He had the honor of being the first white man to live on the site of Calgary.

The other Priest was Rev. Constantin Scollen, O.M.I., an Irish priest, to whom the mission had been committed three years earlier. The Indians of the area had been visited intermittently by various missionaries from 1842; but in 1872 the first Roman Catholic Church building in Southern Alberta was erected on the banks of the Elbow River near Jumping Pound. In May 1875, Fathers Scollen and Doucet moved their Mission of Our Lady of Peace from Jumping Pound to the junction of the Bow and Elbow Rivers. Thus, whilst engaged in building a log cabin, Father Doucet watched the building of Calgary's foundation.

At the time, Father Scollen was visiting the Indians of Southern Alberta. On his return a small church and residence were erected, close to the present site of Holy Cross Hospital, and were ready for use on November 15, 1875. Capt. Denny records: "This was the first church ever built in Calgary."

First resident pastor of Calgary, Father Scollen had a prominent part in the treaty negotiations with the Blackfeet. In 1881 he was succeeded by Rev. Albert Lacombe, O.M.I., whose missionary labors in Northern Alberta are well-known.

Father Lacombe's homestead, taken up in 1883, is that section of Calgary known today as "Mission". In 1885 he won the gratitude of the newly incorporated town by his pacifying intervention which prevented the Indians from rising in rebellion, an event that was signalized by his appointment, for a token period, as president of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

During his first regime in Calgary he was occupied in providing church accommodation for his growing congregation. In 1882, the Register shows five hundred and eighty baptisms. The original church building was rebuilt several times, and at different sites, until the present St. Mary's on 18th Avenue West was dedicated on December 8th, 1889.

Father Lacombe welcomed the first Sisters to Calgary. The Sisters, Faithful Companions, arrived in July and opened the first Roman Catholic school on September 1, 1885. This community has grown steadily since and has left its impression on the religious and educational life of the city. The present convent on 19th Avenue West was opened in 1924.

Father Lacombe's first pastorate ended in 1887, but he was attached to Calgary at intervals until his death at Midnapore, in 1916, in the Home which owes its origin (1909) to his charity for Alberta's orphans.

Three years after the first passenger train on the Canadian Pacific Railway reached Calgary, there came from Winnipeg a Mr. Stovel, a business man, who was scouting for Baptists. Gathering a little group in the home of Mr. E. King, on May 16, 1888, he organized the First Baptist Church, with seven members. They met in homes, in a hall, in the "upper room" of a warehouse. Under a student pastor, they organized a Sunday school, and a Ladies' Aid. Then in 1890, under an ordained pastor, Rev. George Cross, they built the first church, at the corner of Sixth Avenue and Second Street West, which seemed "too far west."

After several brief pastorates, real advance was made under Rev. J. W. Litch, with a new church where the Southam Building now stands. When this church was burned, Rev. F. W. Patterson rebuilt on the same site.

Following the drift of the city population southwestward, Rev. J. C. Sycamore secured a more desirable location. The present beautiful edifice, facing Central Park, was erected in 1912, the corner-stone having been laid by the outstanding Baptist preacher of his time, Rev. John Clifford of England.

With the appointment in 1881 of that dynamic Highlander, the Rev. James Robertson, as superintendent of missions for the northwest, the Presbyterian church entered an era of vast pioneering development. The Rev. Angus Robertson came to Calgary in June, 1883, and his first service was held in I. G. Baker's store, a meeting that grew into Knox Church. On July 17, 1887, the Presbytery of Calgary was organized, bounded "on the south by the 49th parallel of latitude and on the north by the Arctic Sea."

St. Andrew's Church grew out of a prayer meeting held by the Rev. J. A. Clark in the home of David Henderson. A call was extended to Alexander Dunn in 1906 and a church was built. The Rev. A. Mahaffy, whose son is a prominent lawyer in this city, succeeded him and established the congregation.

In the summer of 1883 the Right Reverend John McLean, D.D., first Bishop of Saskatchewan, visited the area which is now the City of Calgary, and made a survey with a view to providing the ministrations of the church in this district; the Bishop held a meeting of Church of England folk and from those attending a committee was formed to make necessary arrangements for the establishment of regular ministrations and services: however, this committee failed to accomplish anything, and in October of that same year a meeting was held around the stove in Mr. G. C. King's general store in East Calgary which resulted in a request being made of the Rev. J. W. Tims, who had recently arrived at Blackfoot Crossing from England, to visit Calgary and conduct Anglican services; Mr. Tims undertook to do this at regular intervals, even though it entailed an eight day absence from his mission, as trains only ran once a week. The first service was held on the first Sunday in November, 1883, in the old North West Mounted Police barracks, the organ being brought

in a wheelbarrow from the home of Mr. S. W. Shaw. On Easter Day, 1884, there was a congregation of eighty, and in the afternoon of that day a business meeting was held, when a new committee was appointed, consisting of Messrs. J. G. Fitzgerald, secretary; G. C. King, treasurer; and Messrs. Geddes, Pettit, Thomas, Dr.Lindsay and Sergt.-Major Lake.

The original Church of England Parish in Calgary, founded in 1883, has since been divided many times, and there are now thirteen Anglican Church parishes and three mission halls in Greater Calgary.

Like other pioneer communities, Calgary's first citizens realized that provision should be made for educating their children. Consequently, in 1883, John W. Costello started a small private school in Boynton Hall, a log structure in the vicinity of 7th and 8th Avenues and 2nd St. East. The school had about ten pupils enrolled and was supported by private subscriptions.

The separate school system for Roman Catholic boys and girls has been in operation since March, 1885, when Roman Catholic nuns started instructing classes in a small wooden building just east of the present site of Sacred Heart Convent.

In 1884 the Legislative Assembly of the North West Territories passed an ordance providing for the erection of school districts in those communities where ten children between the ages of five and twenty years were located. As a result of this legislation the Calgary Public School district was formed in March, 1885, and the Calgary Separate Roman Catholic School district established in 1890.

After the first Public School Board was elected in 1885, it hired Spencer Douglas as the first teacher and he started his duties April 20th at a salary of $60 per month. Other teachers were added to the staff, one at $300 a year, and another at a starting wage of $25 a month. The latter instructor must have proved her worth for after a month she was paid $40, with the provision that if a grant were received from the government she would have another $10 increase.

The next term, in 1886, a janitor was hired and he received $2 a week for his duties about the school. They included a number of jobs, from cleaning the school to laying in a stock of wood and tending the fires in the cold weather.

The teachers were good instructors, as evidenced from the report of school inspector John McLean in 1886. He said, "The principal, Joseph Boag, and the assistant, Miss Rosabelle Watson have shown considerable enterprise in their work. There were 60 pupils present, all of whom evinced deep interest in their work. Their progress has been in general rapid. Grasping intelligently the subjects being taught, they are enabled to throw aside the drudgery consequent upon the old methods of task of memory and give reasons for every step taken.

"The order maintained in the school is excellent. This has been secured by means of kindness and tact on the part of the teachers, supported by instruction at home. A healthy tone pervades the department of study."

Early records of the school are not on file, but a register for January, 1889, lists a number of the early pioneers children attending school.

They included Louisa McNeill, Samuel McNeill, Forbes McNeill, Harry Watson, Florence Watson, Jane McIntyre, John McIntyre,Frank

Constantine, Thomas Bruce, Willie Collins, Lizzie Collins, Mary Dillabough, Helen Harris, Alex Duncan, George King, John Smart, Polly King, Benjamin Gouin, Maud Cushing, Ernest Wood, William Curran, May Janes, Leta Janes, Sadie Carr, Laura Eshelman, Pearl Grant, Bellis Thorpe, Maud Ramsay, George Hunter, Herbert Bishop, George Chapman, Laura O'Neill, Mary Marsh, Fred Algar, William Ellis and Emma Eshelman.

Notable dates that outline the history of the Calgary School District are as follows:

1889 - A bylaw was passed to raise $8,000 for a new union school-house and it was finished November 1. The basement of the Presbyterian Church was rented for additional classroom space, and high school classes were opened in July.

1891 - Contracts were awarded for a four-room addition to the school, to cost $5,400. A frame school was erected east of the Elbow River in September, known as East Ward School.

1894 - A room over Jacques' jewelry store was opened for normal classes. The high school was equipped with chemistry and physics apparatus. Three schools were in operation-Central, East Ward and South Ward. The school tax rate was four mills.

1898 - Severe outbreak of measles in the school.

1901 - Manual training was started in the schools in January, with domestic science being included in October. The school board passed a resolution favoring the establishment of a university in the Province.

1903 - The tender was awarded to Addison and Davey for the construction of a new Central School, at a cost of $59,713, and the following May 24, the cornerstone of the new school was laid.

1905 - New Central School opened May 24 with speeches by Hon. F. W. G. Haultain, R. B. Bennett, J. J. Young, Mayor Emerson and school board chairman, R. J. Hutchings.

1906 - Tenders let for the construction of South Ward (Haultain) School and Alexandra School. A typewriter was bought for the use of the superintendent of schools.

1907 - A $130,000 bylaw passed for the erection of an eight-room school (Central) and additions to Victoria and Alexandra Schools.

From then until 1931, school buildings could hardly keep pace with the enrolment, and new structures arose in all parts of the city as the population grew.

Of the schools now in use, the two-room bungalow school on the grounds of Haultain at 13th Avenue and 2nd St. West is the oldest. Calgary's first stone school, it was built in 1892. Four rooms of the present Alexandra school were built in 1904 and four more were added in 1908.

Central High School was completed in 1908 and added to in 1911, the first high school in Calgary. What is now James Short school in the downtown section was built in 1904, later converted to a commercial high school, and is now a public school.

In 1911, the boundaries of the school district were extended to include Crescent Heights, Nose Creek and West Calgary school districts. The old Crescent Heights school is now Balmoral school on 16th Avenue N.W.; at one time in the early history of Calgary it was outside the city limits and came within another school district.

Calgary experienced a major building boom in the years immediately preceeding the First Great War, and from 1910 to 1913, the schools built to keep up with the growth in population included Riverside, Mount Royal, Hillhurst Cottage school, Col. Walker, Earl Grey, Hillhurst, King Edward, King George, Parkhill, Ramsay, Sunalta, Crescent Heights, Stanley Jones and a number of cottage schools.

The War curtailed building plans, but in 1919 cottage schools were built in Balmoral, Bankview, Glengarry, Elbow Park, Sunnyside and Victoria. Elbow Park school was built in 1925, and the following year the school board took over the buildings at Western Canada College on 17th Avenue West., using the classrooms and tearing down the dormitories. The building which now serves the present Western Canada High School as a library is part of the old Western Canada College.

Crescent Heights High School, and the east wing of Western Canada high were built in 1928, with the west wing and technical shops added the following year.

Rideau Park School and Bow View in West Hillhurst were built in 1930.

From then until 1946, there was no building due to the depression years, and the Second Great War with its era of shortages of material and labor.

But with the end of the war, the Calgary School Board embarked on a large-scale building program to fill the needs of a greatly expanded school population cramped in inadequate accommodation.

In the past four years, Manchester, Mount View and Queen's Park schools have been built, as well as additions to Glengarry, Bow View and Western Canada High School.

Work is progressing on the new elementary school on Richmond Road, and one of the four units which will be added to Crescent Heights High School to make it a composite school along with Western Canada High, is nearing completion. Construction has just started on an elementary school in North Balmoral in that growing residential section of the community.

The only work done during the depression years was the construction of auditoriums at Central, Western and Col. Walker schools.

Ten schools operate in the city of Calgary for nearly 2,000 students of the Roman Catholic faith - a steady growth from the first boarding school opened in 1885 by the Sisters, Faithful Companions of Jesus.

The Separate School Board was incorporated in that year, but under the name of the Lacombe Roman Catholic Separate School District No. 1. It was named after the early missionary, Father Albert Lacombe.

The start of the separate school district came in August, 1884, four years after the School Act of 1880 was passed. A board of education was established, composed of six Roman Catholics and

six non-Catholic persons - each group in charge of their own schools.

The Riel Rebellion in March, 1885, had resulted in the removal to Calgary of the Sisters, Faithful Companions of Jesus, from their territory in what is now Saskatchewan. Under Rev. Mother Greene a boarding school was opened for children of all denominations, and with the formation of the school district in 1885 the Sisters were asked to take charge.

The first St. Mary's school was opened and the religious order still has charge of instruction at St. Mary's School for Girls.

In 1897 the city's population had increased greatly and it was increasingly difficult to finance the schools. In those days government grants were greater than the revenue the school district derived from taxation. That year four teachers were hired, but the revenue covered only their salaries, and nothing was left for maintenance and heating of the schools, or equipment.

There were 120 pupils in separate schools in 1901, and a further increase in registration in 1907 resulted in a reorganization of classes, with boys' and girls' classes divided. The boys' school was started in St. Mary's Hall, now the Canadian National Railway station.

St. Mary's girls' school was built in 1909, while the boys' school occupied various locations until the present school was built in 1927.

In 1933 the Basilian Fathers of Toronto undertook, at the invitation of the late Most Rev. P. J. Monahan, then Roman Catholic Bishop of Calgary, to staff the boys' school. Prior to that time the staff had been recruited locally.

The ten schools operating in the Calgary Separate School District, which came under the City of Calgary in 1905 on the formation of the province of Alberta, are Bridgeland, Holy Angels, Holy Name, St. Angela's, St. Ann's, St. John's, St. Joseph's, St. Mary's Boys' and Girls' Schools, and Sacred Heart.

Separate schools follow the curriculum set down by the Provincial Department of Education and use the same textbooks, but they add instruction in the Catholic religion and beliefs.

The city's cultural activities have kept pace with other developments and to see the impressive roof-tops of the Coste House looming through the branches of the tall fir trees surrounding the Coste estate, one could scarcely imagine that this former home of a wealthy gas utility executive was the centre of Calgary's cultural activities.

The Allied Arts Centre, popularly known as Coste House after its original owner, Eugene Coste, was built in 1912 at a cost of $200,000.00. Mr. Coste lived in it for a number of years, and then quite suddenly sold out his gas interests here, and moved himself and his family down east.

The great, lonely house stood empty for years. Nobody wanted it, during the depression years; no one could afford it. The huge twenty-eight room mansion was nothing but a white elephant, and was doing nothing of vital importance to anyone except piling up tremendous taxes for its owner.

The big empty house remained hollow and alone until the start of the war. When the Royal Air Force No. 2 Wireless took over the

Provincial Institute of Technology and Art, the Tech's art department was transferred to Coste House, and between the years of 1939 and 1946, Calgary's art school was housed there.

During this period, the Calgary Artists Association, whose members were not all artists, began bringing small art exhibits to Calgary, and these were displayed at the Coste House.

Each Sunday afternoon, when the art classes were not in progress, the public was allowed to see the exhibits. At the end of the war, when the art school was moved back to its original home, Calgary art enthusiasts who had been stumbling over desks and easels to see the exhibits for the previous seven years began to think of the Coste House in terms of an art centre.

A small group of these enthusiastic people organized a civic centre committee, and it was this group of six people who negotiated with the city, signed the original lease, and obligated themselves for the rent and upkeep of the house for a year.

An Allied Arts council was organized, with nine cultural groups already active in the city affiliated. The house was taken over by the council on June 7, 1946, with no money to start with, and no assets except an ambitious dream for the future.

The council spent a constructive summer that year, sweeping the cobwebs from the walls and windows, cleaning and renovating the rooms, borrowing furniture and money, and planning an extensive program for the coming year.

Two art exhibitions and a clean house were presented to a crowd of nearly 600 who attended the official opening of the Allied Arts Centre September 12 of that year. The money subscribed through donations and memberships, plus the $300 raised by an auction of canvases painted by local artists, provided the initial funds of the centre, and from that day three and a half years ago to the present time the Allied Arts Centre has never once looked back.

The Institute of Technology and Art in Calgary has been in operation since 1916 and in later years the courses offered by the school, which stands west of 10th St. N.W. on the North Hill, have attracted students from many far corners of the world.

In 1916 the government of Alberta provided the funds to establish the school in temporary quarters in East Calgary. But as a school it lasted only one year when its facilities were taken over by the Soldier's Settlement Board which used it for courses for soldiers returning to civilian life.

In 1920 the Institute returned to the province and civilian training was resumed. So popular were the courses that the temporary quarters were soon overcrowded and in 1921 the cornerstone for the present fine building was laid.

In the fall of 1922 the institute was moved. Its site consists of 123 acres of land located at a point overlooking the city, Bow Valley and west to the Rockies. The grounds provided ample room for tennis courts, ball fields and skating rinks as well as expansion. It is hoped that if a university is ever established at Calgary it will be near this site forming a large scale educational centre.

There are three main buildings, one containing classrooms, assembly hall and offices; the second is the centre of workshop activity while the third houses the power plant.

The main building, which contains the offices and assembly hall, is a three floor brick Gothic structure which also contains a modern photography dark room, a library and a gymnasium with shower and locker facilities.

In the basement is a cafeteria, kitchen and men's lounge room. The west wing houses the Faculty of Education and the University Demonstration School.

In the east wing of the building are situated laboratories, household economics, millinery and dressmaking departments and the art departments.

The workshops are modernly equipped, with machinery for courses in aeronautics, automotive mechanics, drafting, electronics and other courses such as wireless and welding.

In 1928 an addition was made to the shops to accommodate farm machinery, an important subject in this largely agricultural province.

Such courses as aeronautical engineering, air engineering and commercial wireless show how well the technical school has expanded its requirements to meet the needs of young Albertans in the rapidly changing world.

War slowed the operations of the school again in 1940 when the premises were loaned to the Royal Canadian Air Force for a wireless school. Temporary quarters under the grandstand at the Exhibition and Stampede grounds were used to carry on the work of the school.

The Royal Canadian Air Force erected some hutments at the school site and although many of them were taken over for more urgent uses such as housing, one building is now used by the carpentry and drafting departments and others will eventually be put to use.

Enrolment jumped and again the school is over-crowded with one thousand day students, about half that number taking night courses and a large correspondence class.

Plans are under way this year for a five-year beautification of the grounds to enhance the natural beauty of the site and doubtless "Tech's" facilities will be enlarged. The wide variety of courses and the high standard of the work done has proved an attraction to many students from outside the province and made good on the boast that Calgary's Provincial Institute of Technology is the best in Western Canada.

The early history of the library is a little obscure, and two prime movers who seem to stand out in its formation were Rev. John A. Clark, then minister of Knox Presbyterian Church, and Mrs. Annie Davidson, a woman of considerable energy, who was a leader in the Women's Literary Club.

Probably due to the request of Mrs. Davisdon, Dr. Clark preached a sermon to arouse public opinion in favor of the project. Mrs. Davisdon had organized a reading club, which rapidly grew into the Calgary Women's Literary Club, and is still in existence.

Dr. Clark was elected chairman of the first library board, which was appointed by the city council May 18, 1908. The first board consisted of Ald. A. J. Samis, R. B. Bennett and E. L. Hill, then a teacher in high school, and later the first librarian of the Edmonton public library.

Earlier in the year Mr. Samis, as chairman of the new industries committee of the city council, had succeeded in securing from Andrew Carnegie a grant of $50,000 for a building. Plans were called for and the contract was given to the late Richard A. Brocklebank in the fall of 1909. The Carnegie grant was later increased to $80,000 and the city council raised an additional $20,000 by debentures. A provincial grant of $10,000 was received to be used toward purchase of books.

Ground was not broken until October 1909, and it was not until December 9, 1911, that the librarian and staff moved into the new building.

Alexander Calhoun was appointed librarian in January 1911, and arrived in Calgary February 10. The library was not completed, so a temporary office was set up in the city hall, and Mr.Calhoun worked there for eleven months.

The eleven months were well spent organizing a staff of untrained assistants, buying and cataloguing books, superintending the installation of furnishings and fittings and making alterations in the building.

On January 1, 1912, the library was officially opened to the public, with 5,000 books on the shelves ready for use. On that first day fifty-eight books were loaned, and within a few days the cupboard was bare. In the first four months 27,646 persons borrowed books from that small collection.

In 1910 Mount Royal College, located at 7th Avenue and 11th St. West, was established by charter from the provincial government as a secondary school. Twenty years later the work of the College was expanded to include courses in the first and second years of University training, and the Charter revised to give Mount Royal the status of a Junior College in affiliation with the University of Alberta.

It was 1883 before Calgary got a doctor. Prior to that time Dr. George A. Kennedy, who was attached to the Royal North West Mounted Police detachment at Macleod, occasionally visited Calgary.

Dr. Andrew Henderson, a resident surgeon of the Montreal General Hospital, and a graduate of McGill, came to Calgary in 1883 and built the first drug store in the city in conjunction with his medical office.

Dr. Henderson took over the Mounted Police contract for Calgary and served with the force during the Riel Rebellion. He also served as a surgeon for the Canadian Pacific Railway and took care of the Indians. In 1887 he went to St. Paul, Minnesota, and later to Powell River, British Columbia.

When the railroad came in 1883-4, Dr. N. J. Lindsay and Dr. R.G. Brett arrived in Calgary. Dr. Brett, working with the Canadian Pacific Railway, later opened an office in Banff and was the second lieutenant-governor of Alberta in later years. Another early doctor was J. D. Lafferty.

It was Father Lacombe, priest, voyageur, diplomat, explorer and physician, who, seeing the need of care for the sick beyond that which he was able to give, asked the Order of Grey Nuns to come to St. Albert in 1863 and their arrival started the growth of hospitals here.

In Calgary itself, the development of hospitals began when the North West Mounted Police first saw the valley of the Bow, but at that time none realized the fact. Camped at the junction of the Bow and Elbow when the Mounted Police arrived was another Roman Catholic missionary, Father Doucet. He was told that the police wanted that site for a fort and was requested to move up the Elbow about a distance of a mile.

There, he was told, he could stake out a large tract of land in the name of his church, and the Mounties would see to it that the arrangement was made official. They kept their word and today that parcel of land is the site of the Holy Cross Hospital and other Roman Catholic institutions in the vicinity.

Meanwhile, missionaries handled the task of nursing the ill, often exposing themselves to the ravages of smallpox and tuberculosis which the white man brought to scourge the Indians.

Once Calgary was firmly established as a Mounted Police post the first qualified doctors made their appearance as surgeons with the North West Mounted Police, They, of course, tended the civilian population whenever they could.

Early Calgarians had their earliest guarantee of medical service when the first drug store and medical office was opened in 1883 by Dr. Andrew Henderson, who made a six weeks' journey from the end of the rail line at Maple Creek, Sask., to Calgary on an old Indian Cayuse. The Mounted Police surgeon at that time was Dr. George A. Kennedy, who was stationed at Macleod but made frequent trips by horse to the post here.

It was the death of an unknown Chinese which can perhaps be considered the foundation of what is now the Calgary General Hospital. Records do not show the exact date of his death but it is believed to be about 1890. He left all of his cloths to a clergyman who visited him on his deathbed in a hotel and $100.00, his sole estate, to aid in starting a hospital.

At about the same time, Mrs. Cyprian Pinkham, wife of Bishop Pinkham, first Anglican bishop,in this area, decided that she did not have enough to occupy her time so she organized a hospital aid.

Later in 1890 men of the growing town organized a hospital board as a result of an outbreak of typhoid fever among construction workers building the Calgary-Edmonton branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

The first president of this board was Amos Roe, and, as a result of the board's work, the first Calgary public hospital was opened in 1891 in a house at 7th Avenue and 8th St. West. Its capacity was only eight patients, but it was a start.

In 1894 construction was started on a larger building to be used as a hospital, and this building is now the isolation hospital. It was opened the following year and provided accommodation for 20 patients. As Calgary grew the need for additional hospital beds grew and in 1899 a maternity hospital, now used as the nurses' residence at the isolation hospital, was erected. Still another maternity hospital was built in the same location in 1905.

A tremendous forward step was taken in 1908 when construction was started on the present main building of the General Hospital. This four-storey structure, built in the era of low priced construction, cost the city $150,000, raised by two separate by-laws in 1907 and 1908.

It provided accommodation for twenty maternity cases, sixty private and seventy-five public wards for a total of one hundred and sixty patients and at that time was considered the best and most modern in hospitals.

Still further growth taxed the demands on the General Hospital and during the war the accommodation became so inadequate that a new wing--the Perley Pavillion--was added to take care of maternity patients. Cost of this wing, built in 1943 and 1944, and opened in the latter year, was $259,000.

Then in 1947 a $3,000,000 new hospital was authorized by Calgary ratepayers when they passed a bylaw for the purpose.

With the new six-storey, five hundred and eighty bed addition to the present facilities, the accommodation of the General Hospital will be boosted to six hundred and eighty-one beds. The original red brick structure, now the main unit, will probably be used as a nurses' residence after the project is completed sometime in 1951.

The early hospital work started by the Grey Nuns in the 1860's has also increased tremendously with the growth of the rest of Southern Alberta including Calgary. They established a hospital here in a two-room house in 1891.

The original building had accommodation for four patients. It still stands as part of St. Mary's hall on 8th Avenue West.

The first of the modern Holy Cross hospital was built in 1892 and since then additions have been added in 1902, 1906, 1910, 1928 and 1950, bringing it to its present modern development.

The early hospital, like the present Holy Cross, was operated by the Sisters of Charity branch of the Order of Grey Nuns. In 1910 the main section of the present hospital had accommodation for thirty patients, forty wards and three semi-private wards.

In April, 1950, the latest of several additions was completed and opened bringing the total accommodation of the Holy Cross now to four hundred and fifteen patients. The new wing, built at a cost of $700,000, has nine operating rooms and seventy-four adult beds and twenty-three bassinets.

The third of Calgary's largest hospital units is the Col. Belcher, operated by the Department of Veterans' Affairs for veterans of the First and Second Great Wars. It was opened in the fall of 1918 at 523 8th Avenue West, to provide accommodation for the wounded returning from the first world-wide conflict, and was able to handle one hundred and thirty-five patients.

Prior to that time there were two smaller military hospitals in Calgary--the Ogden Hospital and the Sunnyside Hospital. The latter is now the Grace Maternity Hospital, operated by the Salvation Army.

The present structure was authorized by the Dominion Government in July, 1941, and the property belonging to the estate of the late Senator Patrick Burns was purchased as a site. Building commenced in 1942 and it was completed in December, 1943.

The original capacity was 250 beds but during the height of the war the hospital carried three hundred and ninty three beds and at one time had a peak patient population of three hundred and seventy-six.

Recently it was announded by top officials of the Department of Veterans' Affairs that a one hundred and twenty-five bed addition was to be built.

In addition, the Calgary area has two large hospitals giving attention to special ailments--the Central Alberta Sanatorium for tuberculosis at Keith, seven miles west of the city, and the Junior Red Cross Crippled Children's hospital.

The former was built in 1922 by the Dominion government and in 1925 it was turned over to the provincial government. It has accommodation for two hundred and eighty-eight patients and provides the most modern treatment.

The Red Cross Children's hospital was started in 1922 in a small house with twenty beds. In 1929 the present fifty-three bed hospital was obtained and now a new $1,132,000 hospital is nearing completion in southwest Calgary. The new building will have one hundred and nineteen beds and will be fully equipped to handle emergency operations as well as equipment to correct crippling diseases suffered by the youthful inmates.

Since it was opened the crippled children's hospital has handled 6,000 patients, curing some and providing others with corrective equipment which will enable them to support themselves in life.

There are other numerous small nursing homes, providing care for maternity patients, the aged and the sick.

Despite the apparent size of the facilities for the sick, medical authorities still believe the need for even more hospital beds in the city is imperative; while the present additions are being built, administrators are looking ahead and planning for the day when more accommodation will be necessary.

The foundation of the judicial system in Alberta was laid before the North West Mounted Police arrived in this part of the country to enforce law and order.

The archives record that the vast area of land known as Rupertsland and the North West Territories was taken into Canada in the year 1870. The same year Manitoba was taken out of the territory and established as a separate province while a separate government was established for what was then termed the North West Territories.

Apparently for the convenience of administration the first headquarters for the government of the North West Territories was established at Fort Garry, Manitoba, for on March 10, 1873, the Council of the North West Territories held the first meeting after its inception at Fort Garry to start its administration duties.

On that memorable occasion the Council passed two ordinances. The first provided for the appointment of justices of the peace and coroners and the second prohibited the sale of intoxicating liquor in the North West Territories.

Two influential pioneers were appointed justices of the peace in the territory now included in Alberta in accordance with the ordinance and both were already living in the remote regions of the west. The appointees were Richard Hardisty, factor at the Edmonton post of the Hudson's Bay Company, and John Bunn, chief trader, at the Rocky Mountain House post of the company.

Within a couple of years there was a change in the arrangement, for in 1875, the year the first detachment of North West Mounted Police reached Calgary, the Dominion government passed the North West Territories Act in 1875 which provided for the appointment of stipendiary magistrates, not to exceed three, each with the power and authority of two justices of the peace.

The first three stipendiary magistrates appointed under the North West Territories Act of 1875 were Matthew Ryan, Hugh Richardson and Col. J. F. Macleod, who resigned his commission in the North West Mounted Police to accept the position which he only held for about six months for he resigned as magistrate in 1876 to become commissioner of the North West Mounted Police.

A Dominion Act passed in 1886 and brought into force in 1887, established the Supreme Court of the North West Territories and the North West Territories Council passed an ordinance to regulate the procedure of the Supreme Court. To provide suitable accommodation for the Supreme Court the first courthouse was built at Calgary in 1880 and was constructed of dressed stone. It faces east on 4th St. West at 7th Avenue. This building continued in use as the courthouse until 1914 when the construction of the larger building was completed at the west end of the same block. The historical first courthouse is still in use and provides accommodation for the branches of several departments of the provincial government.

The earliest military history associated with Calgary and the province of Alberta in general concerns the North-West Rebellion of 1885.

To protect their families and property from attacks by the Indians, bands of whom had allied themselves with Louis Riel, the settlers formed mounted patrols and home guards.. Some of these local troops were officially authorized and were paid and equipped as temporary militia units; others served entirely voluntarily without remuneration of any kind. All were disbanded at the close of the campaign.

When the western column of General Middleton's North-West Field Force was organized in April 1885--by the concentration of three infantry battalions from Quebec, Montreal and Winnipeg respectively, certain of the irregular units were incorporated in the western column known as the Alberta Field Force.

These units consisted of Steele's Scouts, raised in Calgary by Sub-Inspector S. B. Steele, North West Mounted Police, who arrived in Calgary from Beaver River on April 11, 1885. Permission was granted by the Lieutenant-Governor for Steele to command the mounted troops accompanying the Alberta Field Force, for which purpose he was appointed major in the militia.

The Rocky Mountain Rangers, or Stewart's Rangers,nearly all cowboys engaged for two months, were recruited in the Fort Macleod area by Major John Stewart, an ex-officer of the Militia and owner of the Stewart ranch. Some of these mounted troops patrolled the Cypress Hills country.

The Alberta Mounted Rifles was another locally raised unit commanded by Major Hatton, an ex-officer of the Militia, foreman of General Strange's ranch which adjoined the Blackfoot reservation. The Alberta Mounted Rifles, Steele's Scouts and a part of the Rocky Mountain Rangers formed the mounted corps which accompanied the Alberta Field Force on its trek north to the North Saskatchewan river. This force was under the command of Major-General T.Bland Strange, late inspector of artillery of the Dominion of Canada,who

had been living in retirement on his ranch near Calgary. He offered his services when the Blackfeet were reported marching on Calgary and was appointed temporarily to the rank of colonel in the Militia. The St. Albert Mounted Rifles, chiefly loyal halfbreeds, were raised by Captain Samuel Cunningham in St. Albert; they operated between Fort Edmonton and Lac la Biche. In the town of Calgary, Major-General Strange organized a home guard, no details of which are available.

Not until twenty years after the Rebellion was there a military unit formed in that part of the North West Territories which in 1905 became the Province of Alberta.

The first Militia unit organized in Alberta was the 15th Light Horse, organized at Calgary on July 3, 1905. This unit, today designated 68th Light Anti-Aircraft Regiment, Royal Canadian Artillery, perpetuates the Rocky Mountain Rangers, 1885.

Shortly after Calgary was incorporated as a town on November 17, 1884, two town wells were sunk about two blocks apart on what is now 8th Avenue.

One of these wells was located at 1st St. East and the other at 1st St. West. Mr. W. E. Robinson, city waterworks engineer, recalls that traces of the later well were unearthed when the foundations of the present store of the Hudson's Bay Company were excavated in 1929.

Scores of wells were dug to serve the needs of the businesses and households in the early years of the flourishing town, but the need for a more adequate water supply for domestic needs and fire protection was apparent.

In 1889 the Alexander Brothers built the first pipe system for the distribution of water obtained from the Bow river at the head of the log race of the Eau Claire Lumber Co. mill. The building that housed the steam-driven water pumps was located at the south end of where the Louise bridge was later built. That first water main was laid along 4th Avenue W. to 1st St. W. south on 1st St. W to 8th Avenue and east on 8th Avenue to the Mounted Police barracks.

That pioneer water system was purchased by the City from the Calgary Gas and Water Works Company in 1900 and from then on the system has been steadily expanded.

The old steam-driven pump remained in use until 1905 when it was replaced by an electrically-driven pump with a capacity of 2½ million gallons a day, which was needed to supply the population of 10,000 scattered over three square miles of land in the Bow Valley which comprised Calgary.

The demand for a greater water supply prompted the city fathers of 1907 to engage the services of J. T. Childs, civil engineer, to prepare plans of a scheme to obtain water by gravity from a point twelve miles up the Elbow River. This scheme had a capacity of eight million gallons every 24 hours and cost $340,000. It included a 16 million gallon reservoir in South Calgary for use in case of fire or other emergency; and that reservoir, just north of Currie barracks, has remained in full use until this day.

At the same time a covered sedimentation basin was built at the intake on the Elbow river, which was located about five miles west of the present landmark known as Twin Bridges. It was found that the basin only collected the heavier sands while the lighter deposits flowed through to the city mains.

That system went into operation in 1908, and with the aid of the water obtained from the Bow river, through the original plant, continued to serve the city until 1928 when the city had a population of about 60,000.

There were additions to the system through twenty years of service and in 1913 a watertower, still in use, was built to supply the southwest section of the city and a new pumping No. 2 station was built on the Bow river at 21st Street S.W. and 9th Avenue to replace the original pumping station near the Louise bridge.

The No. 2 station is still in operation as a booster station to supply North Hill with water, now obtained from the Glenmore reservoir. Incidentally, it was at the No. 2 station that chlorine gas was first used for correcting the bacteria content of the water.

During the 1913-14 period a booster pump was installed at 14th St. W. just north of 8th Avenue W. to supply additional water to the King George school district which was rapidly expanding as a residential area.

It might be well to mention in passing that the first water meters were installed for a few industries in 1912 and in the following few years to a further 16,258 services.

The expansion of the Westmount residential district north of the Bow river and west of Louise bridge brought about the installation of an additional booster pump in 1929 to meet the requirements of its increasing population.

The city continued to obtain its water supply from both the Bow and Elbow rivers until January 1, 1933, when the Glenmore reservoir system went into operation at a cost of $4,085,000 together with a new distribution system which cost an additional $4,000,000.

On May 17 of this year 1950, the ratepayers authorized the expenditure of $2,550,000 on a waterworks expansion program which included two new pumps at the Glenmore plant, each with a capacity of 34 million imperial gallons a day.

These new pumps will augment the original electric installation and will ensure that the present capacity of the filter plant, 36 million gallons, will be delivered on all occasions.

The program also included a 30-million gallon enclosed and covered reservoir to be built near Currie barracks to replace the old 16-million gallon open reservoir constructed in 1908. A 4,000,000 gallon covered reservoir is to be built on North Hill on 14th Street N.W. at a point north of 40th Avenue which is the same elevation as the North Hill elevated water tank.

About $500,000 is to be spent this year on the extension of water mains to provide for the growth of the city and $300,000 will be spent in 1951 for further extensions and a further $230,000 will go for the replacement of old and leaking mains.

The first electric power company was the Calgary Electric Light Company. It was organized by local businessmen in 1888 when the population was around 1500. The company operated for one year and then another company came into being. It was a 125 h.p. steam electric plant that used waste lumber from the Eau Claire and Bow River Lumber Company as fuel, augmented by coal when necessary. The Eau Claire Company took over this plant in 1891 as the Calgary Water Power Company. As the company extended its

service additional power was obtained from turbines driven by water from the pond used for log storage. These turbines provided power for off peak requirements and steam was used when additional capacity was required.

The city of Calgary entered the picture in 1904 when it decided to install 100 arc lamps for street lighting. A $60,000 debenture was issued to build a plant and distribute power for domestic and commercial use. In December, 1905, the city steam plant started operations. It was extended in 1908 and again in 1910. So successful was the operation that in 1910 it was decided to build a larger plant in Victoria Park where there was room to expand, store coal and be adjacent to a suitable supply of water. In 1911 the first section of the present Victoria Park plant was erected.

The Calgary Power Company in 1910 entered into a contract with the City to provide power from hydro plants on the Bow river. This supply increased annually until all the electric power for the City was provided by the company and the Victoria Park powerhouse was used as a standby. It was then leased by the Calgary Power Company, kept in operating condition and used as a standby plant. This plant has an installed capacity of 10,500 k.w. and has been operating steadily since 1941 carrying a peak load of 10,500 k.w.

When the Spray Lakes project is completed the generating capacity of the Calgary Power Ltd. hydro-electric plants, will have reached 208,150 h.p.

The telephone arrived in Calgary during 1887, thirteen years after the first transmission of the human voice took place in Brantford, Ontario, during experiments made by Dr. Alexander Graham Bell.

Growth of the Calgary telephone system was slow at first, because people did not appreciate the instrument as a valuable factor in commercial and social intercourse. The 20th century dawned before telephones passed out of the luxury class.

In 1903 the first long distance line between Calgary and Edmonton was opened at a cost of $45,833 to the Company. Another long distance line was constructed the same year between Lethbridge and Cardston. In 1905 the total number of telephones in Calgary was 300. Progress in the telephone field had been so disappointingly slow, that in 1906, backed by strong public appeal, the provincial government entered into direct competition with the Bell Company.

In 1907 Bell officials approached the provincial government to find out its future telephone policy. The government replied its policy would be to build long-distance and rural lines where none existed at the time.

In the spring of 1908 negotiations were opened between the Hon. Mr. Cushing, Minister of Public Works, and Bell's general superintendent.

The government took an option on the system for one month, and men were engaged to prepare three separate estimates on the value of Bell holdings in the province.

By April 1st, 1908, negotiations were closed for the sale of the entire Bell system in Alberta to the Alberta government for $675,000. At that date the plant consisted of 1,167 miles of toll line, 60 toll offices, 35 exchanges, and 2,928 subscribers

stations. Bell, pioneer in the development of Alberta's telephone system, retired from the field and left the monopoly to the provincial government.

From 30 subscribers in 1888, Calgary's telephone system has grown to such an extent that on January 25, 1951 there were 40,587 telephones in the city of Calgary.

The Calgary-Edmonton branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway commenced operations in 1891.

On February 26, 1914 the first Grand Trunk Pacific passenger train arrived in Calgary.

The first Canadian National Railway regular passenger train arrived in May, 1914.

The Imperial Bank was the first to open a branch in Calgary on October 6, 1886.

Sports were not overlooked during Calgary's growth. In 1884 the first cricket match was played between the North West Mounted Police and the Calgary Cricket Club. Horse racing was enjoyed by Calgary citizens as early as 1884, along what is now Third Avenue. The Calgary Curling Club was organized in 1888. Later in 1892 Calgary's polo team was competing in the Southern Alberta tournaments. Golf made its first appearance, on what is now Seventeenth avenue, during 1893. The Mounties organized the first soccer team in 1898. Baseball tournaments were staged at Victoria Park during 1900. Trapshooting flourished in 1901. Basketball was played in 1905. The first official Alberta lacrosse title was won by a Calgary team in 1907. Organized fastball was played in 1908. Organized hockey was here in 1914, and Calgary's Ski Club was formed in 1935.

The building of Mewata Park and Stadium by the city in 1931 did much to encourage track and field sports.

The Calgary Weekly Herald was established in a tent near the Elbow river in east Calgary, by Armor and Braden in 1883, and was changed to a daily in 1885. It was purchased by the Southam Newspaper Syndicate about 1908.

The Calgary Albertan was started in 1902, and purchased by the late W. M. Davidson in 1906. He sold out to the late George M. Bell of Regina in 1928. His son, Max Bell, is now the publisher.

The Calgary Eye Opener was started by Bob Edwards in High River on March 4, 1902, and transferred to Calgary in 1904. The last paper he edited and published before his death was dated July 29, 1922. Prior to 1902 Bob Edwards lived in Innisfail where he published the Innisfail Free Lance.

The Farm and Ranch Review was started by C. W. Peterson in 1905 and is Alberta's most widely circulated farm publication. Mr. Peterson died several years ago.

The Market Examiner was started in Calgary by Everett Marshall and Jean Grant in 1915. Both are now deceased and the paper is being carried on by their estates, which also publishes the Western Oil Examiner, established in 1926.

Canadian Cattlemen was started by Kenneth Coppock, managing editor, in 1938.

The Western Farm Leader was established by the U.F.A. in 1936.

The Canadian Hereford Digest established in 1942, the official organ of the Canadian Hereford Association.

Eight miles east of the city's centre are the Canadian Pacific Railway Ogden shops. These shops were opened in June, 1913, and are considered one of Canada's best equipped locomotive repair shops. Here all the heavy maintenance work for the Canadian Pacific Railway in British Columbia, Alberta and parts of Saskatchewan is done. Since the shops commenced operation they have steadily chalked up a notable record for repairs and rebuilding of locomotives, passenger coaches and freight cars. During the Second Great War, the shops were converted to the manufacture of munitions, for a total of $25,000,000 worth of war machinery.

The milk industry in Calgary has come a long way from the days when each settler had his own cow, when pasteurization was unheard of and wild cow milk was even a delicacy.

John McDougall is reputed to have brought the first dairy cattle into the valley of the Bow near Calgary when, in the autumn of 1873, he drove 12 head of dairy cattle down from the Edmonton area to his place at Morley. By 1876, George Emerson had brought a small herd of domestic stock up from the United States and located near Fort Calgary. He operated a small "dairy" of sorts, and sold his butter and milk to the Mounties at the Fort.

Fresh milk was still scarce when the railway came into Calgary in 1883 and old-timer Charles Jackson has recalled how he was the first milkman for the growing village in 1884, when he sold wild cow milk to the settlers at 10 cents a quart. Using wild range cows he corraled at his homestead at Shaganappi Point (the present municipal golf course) he brought milk into the settlement in his spring buckboard pulled by "Brownie", a broken down Montana race horse. One summer of this milkman's job was enough and the service stopped. Wild cows were too hard to milk.

Organized labour had its beginning in Calgary with the coming of the railroad. When the Canadian Pacific Railway came to Calgary in 1883 it brought with it a great industrial army of engineers, firemen, brakemen, carpenters, tracklayers, machinists and other tradesmen, many of whom had been members of trade unions in Eastern Canada, Great Britain or the United States.

The railroad brought other things to Calgary besides its labour force. Over hundreds of miles of rails came lumber to build homes and small industries. And soon all types of tradesmen were traveling to the West to find work in the new country.

The first unions in Calgary were groups of the railroad unions organized nationally. Until 1900 no other unions had penetrated west of Winnipeg, but at the turn of the century the need for organization was being discussed at small meetings throughout Calgary.

The theory of industrial unionism at this time was only a topic of discussion. In the United States and Canada labour groups were formed on the British traditions of the guild--organization of a trade rather than all workers of an industry. Horizontal rather than vertical industrial organization was the accepted method to unite.

During the summer of 1901 those active in the few unions in Calgary began talks aimed at forming a central council at which all unions would be represented. The meetings were held in the Co-operative Hall on Stephens Avenue, now 8th Avenue.

The unions recognized in Calgary during the summer of 1901 were the railroad machinists, railway carmen, sheet metal workers No. 1055, Amalgamated Society of Carpenters, International Retail Clerks Association, and local 97, United Brotherhood of Leather Workers.

Out of these meetings emerged the Calgary Trades and Labor Council, which has remained the centre for Calgary labor activities since its organization on February 19, 1901.

The first city park was established on the 23 acre St. George's Island in the Bow river, about 9th St. East. On this island is Canada's finest zoo and the world's best collection of life size dinosaur models. In 20 years the zoo and pre-historic exhibition have been developed through the efforts of the Calgary Zoological Society and the City, to rank among the finest of their kind. While the Toronto zoo is larger, its local counterpart is considered to have a more varied collection of animals and birds with particular emphasis on native exhibits. The dinosaur exhibit with its 26 realistic models of the pre-historic reptiles is unique in the world as a similiar collection in Germany was destroyed during the Second Great War.

The first organized fire fighters were established as a volunteer fire brigade on August 25, 1885, with George A. Constantine as the first captain. Prior to this date there was a bucket brigade but the whole set-up was only a temporary affair. Among other members of the force were W. H. Cushing, well known Calgary pioneer, who was treasurer, and James Smart--later known as Chief "Cappy" Smart, one of the most colorful Calgarians. The first permanent fire station was built in 1887 on the site now occupied by the Canadian Legion.

Calgary's transit system started to operate on July 5, 1909, with electric trolley cars. By December 31, 1950, it was completely transformed to trolley bus and gas bus operation.

Prior to 1886 Jack Campbell was the town constable and in that year Jack Ingram was appointed chief of police with Bob Barton and Bob Barker as his force. Today the force consists of 147 including all ranks.

Calgary's first brewery was established in March, 1892, with A.E. Cross, a district rancher, as president.

The world renowned Calgary Stampede, developed from the Calgary Agricultural Society's Exhibition and their purchase of the 94 acre Victoria Park site on July 11, 1889, for $2.50 per acre. The Calgary Agricultural Society was organized on August 16,1884, and 1912 saw the first Calgary Stampede and parade.

The Imperial Bank of Canada was the first bank to open a branch in Calgary. The date was October 6, 1886. There are now 21 branches of chartered banks, and a branch of the Provincial Treasury.

The headgates of Alberta's Western Irrigation District were erected on the Bow river in east Calgary during 1903.

The Herald radio station was the first to broadcast from Calgary. The date was May 2, 1922, with the call letters CQCA. A week later the letters were changed to CHCQ and again in August, 1922, to CFAC which letters have been adopted ever since.

A cement plant was established in east Calgary about 1907 by the Alberta Portland Cement Company. This plant was purchased by the Canada Cement Company in 1909 and dismantled in 1914.

The late Senator Patrick Burns established the first slaughter house in 1890. This slaughter house was the foundation of the present Burns packing plant.

The Calgary stockyards, started in 1903, were taken over in August, 1911, and operated since by the Canadian Pacific Railway.

The Calgary Livestock Exchange was started in 1912.

Senator Sir James Lougheed, K.C.M.G., P.C., K.C., pioneer citizen arrived in Calgary in 1885--law partner of the late Viscount Bennett.

The Y.M.C.A. was organized in Calgary during 1897 and the Y.W.C.A. in 1908.

Bob Edwards, who established the "Calgary Eye Opener", was feared by politicians and land grabbers. He and his close friend, Paddy Nolan, (P.J. Nolan, K.C.) the great criminal lawyer, were both outstanding champions of the underdog.

Calgary was a magnet for remittance men, and whatever their weakness may have been they supplied much of early Calgary's money. When World War 1 came, they joined the colors to a man, thus prompting Bob Edwards to declare, "They were green, but not yellow".

The late G. C. King, O.B.E., was the first postmaster. He was one of the original members of the North West Mounted Police, having joined the force in Eastern Canada. He came west with the first contingent in 1874 and was the first member of the North West Mounted Police to set foot in what is now Calgary.

Those who got their start in Calgary and attained political prominence were:

D. W. Davis, manager of the I. G. Baker Company, who was the first member in the House of Commons to represent Alberta.

Senator Sir James Lougheed, Conservative leader in the Senate.

Senator Patrick Burns.

Viscount Bennett, Conservative Prime Minister of Canada, 1930 - 1935.

Premier William Aberhart, Social Credit Premier of Alberta, 1935 - 43.

Hon. Ernest C. Manning, Social Credit Premier of Alberta since 1943.

8. LIVING CONDITIONS

The City of Calgary is 848 miles west of Winnipeg, 620 miles east of Vancouver, 138 miles north of the International Boundary and its elevation is higher than any other major city in Canada; its lowest levels are higher than the highest settlement in Eastern Canada. Located at the point where the blue-green swiftly-flowing

waters of the beautiful Bow River are joined by the equally impatient Elbow, its geographical position is unique. Calgary commands the eastern and most important entrance to the Banff National Park and the mountain playgrounds generally; the scenery in this park is a crescendo of beauty perhaps not surpassed anywhere in the world.

The first impression received by a visitor to Calgary, if the weather is on its good behavior, as it generally is, is of sparkling sunshine, a cloudless blue sky and a magnificent view of the Rockies, (average annual sunshine 2222 hours). The altitude - 3480 feet - gives the air an exhilarating quality not unlike a mild intoxication. Indeed, the climate of Calgary is one of her major assets. Snowfall and rainfall are light; winter temperatures occasionally fall quite low, and summer temperatures may be high, although nights are invariably cool. But the outstanding feature of the climate is the "Chinook" - a warm wind that comes down from the mountains and converts winter into springtime. This wind may cause temperatures to rise 40 or 50 degrees in two or three hours. The Indians have a legend for these warm winds, which reads as follows: Once upon a time there was a beautiful Indian maid whose name was "Chinook". One cold winter's day she wandered into the mountains and was lost. The bravest warriors made a search for her but she could not be found. While they were searching, a warm breeze came down from the mountains melting the snow and ice; the warriors gazed at each other in wonder and wispered "It is Chinook's breath."

Due to the absence of smoke, because natural gas is used as a fuel, the walls of buildings are astonishingly clean.

There is a plentiful supply of cheap natural gas, electricity and cold, sparkling water; the highest temperature of the water during the last ten years was 65.7°F during July, 1941. The average yearly temperature for the same period was 45°F.

Calgary's administration is progressive. It shows neither fear nor compunction about breaking away from the old and establishing the new. It is a city committed to municipal ownership. From its street railway (now converted into a trolley-bus system, with gas-bus feeder lines) its municipal water works, electricity, municipal libraries, children's clinic, stadium, laboratory, hospitals, paving plant, golf club, cemeteries, swimming pools; its 453 acres of public parks and 315 acres of playgrounds; its zoo, with its range of animals from lion to kangaroo; its (privately owned) Inglewood bird sanctuary; its display of life-size models - up to 75 feet in length and weighing 40 tons - of the dinosaurs which roamed Alberta swamps 60 million years ago, to its municipal airport, Calgary has accepted and demonstrated the principle of municipal ownership.

The form of government is Commission with Council. Elections are by proportional representation with single transferable vote, and the "initiative, referendum, and recall" is in effect. Half the members of the council are elected each year; the mayor and the commissioner are elected for two years. The tax rate -58.5 mills - may appear high, but should be read in conjunction with the fact that building and improvements are assessed at only half their value.

The heart of the city is in the valley of the Bow, more than a mile in width and as level as a prairie field. There are many lovely homes and the residential areas have penetrated up the river valleys and over the surrounding hills.

The avenues run east and west, and the streets north and south. This system, with numbering increasing from the centre, enables a person who is not familiar with the city to locate any address.

Calgary is at the crossroads for road, rail and air transportation. Paved highways run north, south, east and west to Banff National Park. Through the east gate of this park 407,023 visitors registered during the nine month season of 1950, and all these visitors would pass through the city.

Calgary is on the transcontinental highway, the transcontinental railway and the transcontinental airway.

Excellent federal, provincial, municipal and private health services are available. These services include eight hospitals, a tuberculosis sanatorium, 176 medical practitioners - 65 of these being specialists, and 71 dentists. (See part 23 for full details.) A new $3,000,000 general hospital is now under construction, and a $1,000,000 Red Cross hospital for crippled children will be completed early in 1951.

There are 49 public schools with 15,580 pupils, 10 separate Roman Catholic schools with 1,846 pupils, one Junior College that offers first year university courses, also commercial and music courses. The Provincial Institute of Technology and Art offers day and evening courses in fine art, commercial art, craftwork, ceramics, etc., also apprenticeship training and correspondence courses in several subjects. This same institute houses the Calgary branch of the University's Faculty of Education which offers the first two and three years of education degree courses. In addition there are 25 miscellaneous private schools which teach a variety of subjects. (See part 35 for details.)

Calgary's five public libraries loaned during 1949, a total of 534,383 books and 7,285 records and showed 2,833 films.

Cultural development is centred in the Allied Arts Centre, which has an individual membership of 1500, and 24 affiliated organizations. (See part 37 for details.)

Calgary has 14 theatres, two of which are drive-in theatres.

Recreation and sports are well provided for by the Recreation Commission which acts as an advisory board to the city council on sports and recreation and co-ordinates these activities throughout the city. (See part 39 for details).

During 1949 the City spent the following sums on sports:-

Golf course	$14,430
Swimming pools	10,215
Playgrounds	28,546
Skating rinks	17,612
Stadium	7,947
	$ 78,750

The sportsman who is looking for hunting or fishing, will find trout and grayling in the Bow and Elbow rivers that flow through the city; and within a two-hour driving radius he will find good fishing for several species of trout, grayling, pike, perch, pickerel and goldeye. Within the same radius will be found partridge, prairie chicken, ducks, geese, antelope, deer, elk, moose, bear, big-horn mountain sheep and goats.

There are 113 churches and places of worship; 29 hotels with a total of 2,807 rooms, also 30 tourist camps and motels.

There are seven banks with 14 sub-branches, and a branch of the Alberta Government Treasury; two daily newspapers with a total daily paid circulation of 72,119; three radio broadcasting stations and 166 licensed amateur radio operators.

Statistics

	1949	1950
Householders	35,337	-
Business Places	3,800	-
Building Permits	$21,868,928	25,864,339
Bank Clearings	$1,086,558,478	1,217,515,129
Customs Receipts	$9,692,432	9,447,880
Postal Receipts	$1,478,765	1,579,866
Transit Passengers	29,181,002	30,767,685
Retail Sales	$145,911,700	-
Wholesale Sales	$181,775,662	-
Passenger Cars	21,090	-
Radio Licenses	27,362	-
Telephones	35,769	40,101

	1947
Total Income Declared on Taxable Returns	$ 82,072,000
Total Income Declared on non-taxable Returns	10,280,000
Total Income Not Declared (Estimated)	6,000,000
Total	$ 98,352,000

Population	1950 Estimated
Within City Limits	112,262
Suburbs:	
Forest Lawn, Hubalta and Albert Park	2,091
Bowness, Montgomery and other areas west of city limits	5,634
Windsor Park Area	2,088
Other areas adjacent to city limits	1,762
Metropolitan area total	123,837

Regarding employment, there is a good variety of industries as will be seen by reference to part 43.

Housing is still in short supply, but is gradually catching up with the increased population as will be seen from the following building permit statistics:

	HOUSES		APARTMENT BUILDINGS	
	No.	Value	No.	Value
1945	1192	5,811,204	3	61,930
1946	1517	8,070,194	3	158,700
1947	1146	6,186,500	9	197,600
1948	1380	9,056,105	17	613,520
1949	1917	13,106,475	8	404,886

Last but not least, and stated in the shortest terms, Calgary is a healthy place, also a friendly place, and a good place to live and raise a family.

9. ADMINISTRATION

The City Council is composed of a mayor and twelve aldermen. The mayor is elected for a term of two years, and six aldermen are

elected each year for a term of two years. Also elected for two year terms are members of the Public School Board, Separate School Board and one commissioner. All elected officials of the City are elected by the system of proportional representation with the single transferable vote, generally known as the "Hare" system which was adopted by the City in 1917.

The mayor is chief magistrate, also chairman of the Board of Commissioners, and a member ex-officio of all standing committees.

The Council as a whole is the legislative body, and carries on the legislative work through standing committees, commissions or boards.

Standing Committees of the Council

Finance
Legislative
Reception
City Lands
Unemployment Relief

Special Committees

Special Park and Playgrounds
Board of Sinking Fund Trustees
Board of Health
Representatives on Zoological Society Board of Directors
Police Commission
Zoning Appeal Board
Vacant Lots Garden Club
Representative on Calgary Safety Council
Hospital Board
Library Board
Board of Revision on Assessments
Advisory Board on Sports and Recreation
Industrial Commission
Town Planning Commission

The Board of Commissioners, consisting of the mayor and one commissioner, is the executive body and as such regulates and supervises expenditures, directs and controls departments, nominates all heads of departments, Comptroller excepted; prepares specifications and estimates, advertises for tenders for work, material and supplies, inspects the progress of work within the city, and generally administers affairs except schools, hospitals and police. The Commissioners cannot legally act on an important question, or incur expenditures over $500 before submitting the facts, policies and recommendations to the Council and receiving instructions from the latter.

Assignment of departments and works between the Commissioners is as follows:

Mayor

Assessor and Tax Collector
City Clerk
Comptroller
Caretaker
Children's Aid
Fire
Hospitals
Land
Police
Solicitor
Treasurer
Health

Commissioner

Chemist
Electric Light and Power
Engineer
Garage
Parks and Cemeteries
Public Works
Relief
Stores including Workshops
Transit System
Waterworks

The City owns and operates:-

Electric light and power system
Glenmore Dam and Waterworks system
Transit system
Children's clinic
Municipal libraries
Stadium
Laboratory
Parks system
Sewage disposal and sewage system
Asphalt paving plant
Industrial sites
Hospitals
Land department
Public schools
Roman Catholic separate schools

10. LAW ENFORCEMENT

Calgary "K" subdivision of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (R.C.M.P.) is housed in the Public Building at 8th Avenue and 2nd St. E. This force is responsible for the enforcement of federal statutes within the province of Alberta. The sub-division boundaries extend north to Penhold; south to High River; east to the Saskatchewan boundary and west to the British Columbia border. It is made up of 21 detachments.

Provincial Law Enforcement

Alberta's attorney general is concerned with the legal aspects of government and with all matters in connection with the administration of justice in the province within the powers or jurisdiction of the Legislative Assembly or the Government of the Province. The attorney general is also responsible for the administration of the Alberta Police Act. The policing of some cities and towns is carried out by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police by arrangement with the Canadian Government and the Attorney General. By agreement with the federal authorities in 1932, and subsequent agreements, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police undertook the duty of policing the Province of Alberta and took over the duties and service previously performed by the Alberta Provincial Police. The Assistant Commissioner of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in carrying out the agreement, acts under the direction of the attorney general, except where federal statutes or federal police are concerned.

Although all judges of the Supreme Court of Alberta and the District Courts are appointed by the Canadian Government, the maintenance of the provincial courts and administration of justice in the province,

as well as arrangements for court sittings and the collection of fines, is the responsibility of the Attorney General's department; so too is the appointment of sheriffs, justices of the peace, coroners, commissioners for oaths, and regulation of the work of court reporters.

Alberta is divided into ten judicial districts and two judicial sub-districts, Calgary is one of the districts. Employed by the Province in the Calgary District court house are:

Clerk of the Court and Sheriff
Deputy Clerk of the Court
Deputy Sheriff
Four court reporters

Municipal Law Enforcement

Police headquarters and the police court are housed in a substantial brick building with stone trimmings, located adjacent to and east of the City Hall, on 7th Avenue between 2nd and 3rd St. East.

The police department is governed by a Police Commission. This commission consists of:

the mayor as chairman
one district court judge and the
police magistrate

Police court is held in the police headquarters every week-day at 10 a.m.

There are a police magistrate, assistant police magistrate, police court clerk and two police court reporters.

The police department is made up as follows:

Police Headquarters

1 Chief Constable
1 Deputy Chief Constable
3 Inspectors
3 Station Sergeants
1 Court Sergeant
1 Secretary
6 Patrol Sergeants
52 Constables on beat
20 Prowler car men
8 Relief Prowler car men
3 Gaolers
4 Radio-telephone operators

Detective Branch

1 Inspector
3 Detective Sergeants
19 Detectives
3 Clerks
4 Police Women

Identification Bureau

1 Detective
1 Constable
1 Clerk

Traffic Branch

1 Station Sergeant
1 Patrol Sergeant
11 Constables
2 Clerks

Garage

1 Chief Mechanic
4 Chauffeurs
1 Mechanic's Helper

Miscellaneous

2 Janitors
1 Electrician
1 Matron
1 Elevator Operator

Ogden Station

1 Constable

Total all ranks excluding civilian staff - 147

Other Departments Under the jurisdiction of the Police Department

License Department

1 Deputy License Inspector
1 Chief Assistant Inspector
1 Short Weight Officer
1 Assistant Inspector

Pound and Weigh Sales Department

1 Pound Keeper
1 Dog Catcher

	1947	1948	1949	1950
Strength of Police Force including all ranks and staff	132	142	149	160
Police Department Expenditures	$353,202,42	418,038.09	467,835.48	
Police Department Revenue - Total,	64,050.88	82,708.66	115,867.11	
Police Department Revenues - City	21,157.52	28,934.98	39,821.25	

Regulations

Building regulations are now being revised. The proposal is to adopt the National Building Code as a standard,subject to local conditions.

There is a zoning by-law and Town Planning Commission.

Electrical regulations conform to the Alberta Electrical Protection Act and the City Electrical By-Law.

Sanitary Regulations conform to the Alberta Public Health Act and the City Health By-Law.

Gas installations are required to comply with City By-Law No.3386.

The installation of warm air heating units have to comply with the Warm Air Heating By-Law No. 3881.

Before any building is commenced, plans must first be submitted to the City Building Inspector to make sure that the building conforms to the Building Regulations and the Zoning By-Law.

11. FIRE PROTECTION

The Fire Department is under the supervision of the mayor. The chief is executive head of the department and has control over men and apparatus with power to make assignments and transfers and enforce discipline. He also excercises supervision over the fire alarm system. The deputy chief is in charge of the department in the absence of the chief.

At present a survey is being made by a fire-fighting expert to decide whether the department needs re-organization with additional modern equipment.

Membership

Chief	1
Deputy Chief	1
Assistant Deputy Chiefs	2
Captains	34
Privates	108
Firemen Linesmen	3
Fire Force	149
Department Secretary	1
Drillmaster	1
Mechanic	1
xAssistant Mechanic	1
xCarpenter	1
xPlumber	1
Superintendent Fire Alarm	1
Electrician	1
Fire Alarm Operators	4
Total	161

x Also acts as fireman

The chief and deputy chief are appointed for an indefinite term by Council on the recommendation of the mayor and Commissioner, and all other appointments are made by the mayor and commissioner on the recommendation of the chief.

Department Expenses

Year	Salaries	General Maitenance	New Apparatus	Population	Cost Per Capita
1949	$394,208	$121,701	-	120,011	4.3
1948	398,252	100,634	31,750	110,000	4.82
1947	328,635	109,205	-	104,000	4.21
1946	286,013	112,481	21,760	100,044	4.20
1945	192,627	84,384	-	98,000	2.82
1944	187,546	85,906	14,000	97,241	2.95

Fire Stations and Equipment

Fire Department - Headquarters - corner 1st. Street E. and 6th Avenue.

Men including officers	163
Public street alarm boxes	221
Fire stations in commission	8

Apparatus

Fire Station No. 1 - corner 1st. Street E. and 6th Avenue.

1 motor chief's car
1 deputy chief's car
1 motor alarm service car
1 motor mechanic's service car
1 Bickle Seagrave 150 gallon booster
1 La France 600 gallon pumper
1 Bickle chemical combination
1 Bickle Seagrave 85 ft. aerial

Fire Station No. 2 - corner 18th Avenue and 2nd Street E.

1 La France 600 gallon pumper
1 La France city service truck
1 Magirus 85 ft. aerial

Fire Station No. 3 - 9th Avenue and 11th Street E.

1 motor pump and hose wagon
1 motor foamite machine
1 Bickle 600 gallon pumper
1 Boyd foamite and chemical

Fire Station No. 4 - General Hospital, Bridgeland.

1 motor hose and chemical wagon
1 Bickle chemical combination
1 La France 800 gallon pumper

Fire Station No. 5 - 17th Avenue and Scotland Street.

1 motor pump
1 Bickle 600 gallon pumper

Fire Station No. 6 - Boulevard, Hillhurst.

2 motor pumps
1 La France 600 gallon pumper

Fire Station No. 7 - 16th Avenue and 1st Street N.W.

1 hose wagon and booster pump
1 Bickle Seagrave 150 gallon pumper

Fire Station No. 9 - Ogden.

1 motor hose wagon
1 Ford 400 gallon pumper

12. TAX STRUCTURE

Assessment, Taxes, Board of Revision

General assessment rolls are compiled in the fall of each year for use after confirmation by the board of revision for taxation

purposes etc., during the following year. The assessment roll is completed and notices mailed on October 31st, preceding the year in which such roll is to be used.

The Board of Revision consists of three members appointed by by-law of the City Council and sits each year to hear appeals against assessment or non-assessment and to revise and confirm the assessment rolls. Appeals against assessment or non-assessment must be in the hands of the City Assessor at least five days before the first meeting of the Board of Revision which cannot be held until 15 days after the mailing of assessment notices.

On purchasing property the purchaser should appear at the Assessor's office and present for his information the agreement for sale or title. If a non-resident, he should write the Assessor.

Real Property (General Tax)

After the assessment roll for real property is finally revised and confirmed, usually in December of each year, and the estimated net expenditure to be raised by the general tax is fixed by Council, the tax (mill rate) is struck as follows:

The total estimated expenditures of the City (exclusive of utilities, and less business tax and sundry revenues derived from sources other than the general tax); less the previous year's surplus, or including the previous year's deficit, as the case might be, equals the total estimated expenditure for which property taxes must be levied. This amount, when divided by the total real property assessment (including special franchise and excluding business tax) gives the tax rate for year expressed in mills. (A mill is $.001).

Each property assessed on the "Real Property" tax roll must pay the mill rate as above determined except parcels of eight acres and over, situated in the outer area, in which case a tax rate of 20 mills is levied.

The Council by by-law fixes the dates up to which certain penalties on General and Special taxes shall be imposed. For 1950 it was proposed that taxes paid on or before June 28th shall be free from any penalty.

From June 29th the following penalties shall be imposed:

June 29th to August 31st	2 per cent
September 1st to October 31st	3 per cent
November 1st to December 31st	4 per cent

January 1st, 1951, and until paid ½ of 1 per cent monthly on the accumulated amount of taxes and penalty.

Tax notices, giving details of the mill rate, general and special taxes due, arrears, penalties, etc., are then mailed. Taxes are due on the first legal day of the year current with their demand.

"Special Taxes" are invariably "Local Improvement" and "Frontage" taxes, such as for sewers, paving, sidewalks, boulevards, curb and gutter, grading, gravelling, water mains, the cost of which is chiefly borne by the properties fronting of the district benefitted.

Advance payments on account of taxes for the year 1950 will be accepted after January 3rd, 1950, and interest at the rate of 4 per cent per annum up to June 15th, 1950 will be allowed on all such payments made before April 28th.

Business Assessment and Tax

The Business Tax first became operative in 1916 and the provisions governing have been amended as necessary from time to time. All businesses, trades, professions, etc., must be assessed each year for a sum equal to the full annual rental of their business premises, whether land or buildings, or both, provided, however, that if such assessment is not equal to those of surrounding similar places and businesses, the assessment may be raised or lowered to make all assessment affected equitable. Assessment notices are mailed December 31st. After the business tax roll has been revised and confirmed and the Council has set the rate and discount periods, tax notices demanding payment of the business tax, giving particulars of the amount due, discounts, etc., are mailed. A discount of 5 per cent, is allowed if paid before March 31st. Distress warrants may be issued if taxes are unpaid by April 17th. The tax rate on all business is 8 per cent of assessed rental value. As license fees are now based on the cost of supervision by the City, no rebate is given on business tax on account of any license fee paid to the City.

Tax Recovery Act (1922)

November 1st - Caveat filed against title to properties in arrears for more than 50 per cent of original levy of previous year. Fifty per cent of original levy together with penalties and interest to date of payment on full amount outstanding must be paid to avoid caveat.

October 1st in the next year following the filing of caveat-This caveat may be removed by the payment before October 1st in the next year following filing of caveat, of arrears outstanding at the time caveat is filed.

December 31st in the next year following the filing of caveat - To remove caveat if amount necessary to do so is not paid by October 1st as stated above, it will be necessary to pay all arrears before December 31st in the next year following the filing of caveat.-City will take provisional title to property, unless all arrears are paid before March 1st in the second year following the filing of caveat.

April 15th in the second year following the filing of caveat. - Property will be included in tax sale usually held about the 15th of April in the second year following the filing of caveat unless all arrears are paid before the date of sale.

April 1st in the third year following the filing of caveat.-If property not sold at tax sale the owner has until the 1st of April in the year following that in which the sale was held to redeem the property by the payment of all tax arrears. If this is not done the City may obtain absolute title.

Tax Exemptions

Dominion and provincial governments, Public and Separate School boards (on lands and buildings used for school purposes), Church buildings and Church lands (up to one-half acre) are all exempt from general taxes but are liable for local improvement taxes.

STATEMENT OF ASSESSMENT

Year	Land	Valuation per cent	Buildings	Valuation at per cent	Business Tax (xPersonal)	Valuation at	Franchise (xIncome)	Total
1888	-	80	-	80	-	-	-	$15,283
1891	$1,904,285	80	833,830	80	x 180,100	-	-	1,911,735
1896	1,043,050	80	with land	80	with land	-	x 19,600	2,076,580
1901	1,042,660	80	824,315	80	x 347,150	-	x 4,075	2,258,200
1906	3,758,341	100	3,011,290	100	x 968,690	2-3rds	x 43,600	7,781,921
1911	40,924,800	90	7,299,895	50	x 4,522,905	2-3rds	None	52,746,600
1916	72,740,609	100	10,127,570	25	962,807	100%	330,000	84,160,986
1921	49,351,465	100	22,236,130	50	2,863,911	100%	550,000	75,001,506
1926	29,864,430	100	25,137,976	50	3,433,193	100%	600,000	59,034,690
1931	30,666,924	100	33,735,755	50	4,504,522	100%	1,700,255	70,607,486
1936	24,344,642	100	31,943,285	50	3,166,258	100%	1,781,317	61,235,502
1937	23,411,642	100	31,920,827	50	3,174,699	100%	1,796,816	60,303,984
1938	22,165,424	100	31,985,830	50	3,206,402	100%	1,758,253	59,115,909
1939	21,982,618	100	32,129,390	50	3,200,553	100%	1,733,034	59,045,595
1940	21,679,869	100	32,250,495	50	3,256,468	100%	1,771,374	58,958,206
1941	21,533,678	100	32,510,380	50	3,283,069	100%	1,797,538	59,124,515
1942	21,764,087	100	33,183,973	50	3,357,262	100%	1,813,593	60,118,915
1943	21,899,404	100	33,981,108	50	3,354,517	100%		61,073,613
1944	22,247,056	100	34,360,313	50	3,378,986	100%	1,854,589	61,840,944
1945	23,019,700	100	35,503,573	50	3,435,472	100%	1,882,405	63,841,150
1946	23,944,008	100	36,914,008	50	3,561,410	100%	1,950,925	66,370,351
1947	24,508,594	100	39,243,665	50	3,842,738	100%	2,033,230	69,633,227
1948	24,987,801	100	41,974,170	50	4,563,745	100%	2,218,605	73,744,321
1949	26,199,160	100	45,600,190	50	5,608,400	100%	2,787,240	80,194,990
1950	26,623,190	100	49,691,215	50	6,519,279	100%	2,678,446	85,512,150

In considering the total assessment on which the mill rate is payable, deduct the business assessment from the total, and for 1950 the sum of $164,505 which is subject to a 20-mill rate only.

TAX RATE

Year	Total Rate Mills	Municipal General No. Mills	School No. Mills	Hospital No.Mills	Library No.Mills	Parks No.Mills	Debenture No.Mills	Special Fund No.Mills
1885	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	Nil
1891	18	2	2	-	-	-	4	Nil
1896	20	6	6	-	-	-	4	Nil
1901	20	5	5	-	-	-	5	Nil
1906	22	10	6	-	-	-	6	Nil
1912	12½	7.4100	2,6313	.2266	.1550	.3750	1.7021	Nil
1916	21.50	2.4919	7.5058	.8053	.1322	.7347	9,8296	Nil
1921	46.675	6.8294	16.140	2.8875	.4381	1.0300	18.60000	.75
1926	41.75	.868991	20.691680	2.335337	.511962	1.201693	16.140337	Nil
1931	47.00	5.5401	23.5300	1.9037	.5320	1.4956	13.9986	Nil
1936	56	16.1121	20.7507	.9601	.5023	.9354	14.7364	Nil
1937	52	18.8882	23.5763	1.1456	.5305	1.1283	6.7311	Nil
1938	50	15.7231	24.5008	1.1798	.5719	1.3357	6.6887	Nil
1939	47.5	13.1176	24.4342	1.2633	.5794	1.7334	6.3721	Nil
1940	46	11.0859	24.4136	1.3173	.6154	1.6011	6.9667	Nil
1941	44.5	7.2708	23.6865	1.6310	.6508	2.3412	8.9197	Nil
1942	44	4.4790	24.2693	2.2317	.6758	2.2780	10.0662	Nil
1943	42.5	.9449	24.0247	2.4420	.7160	2.2533	12.1191	Nil
1944	42.5	Cr. .2805	24.9152	2.8309	.7626	2.4586	11.8132	Nil
1945	42.5	.3408	24.7877	3.0234	.8720	2.7417	10.7344	Nil
1946	46	2.5226	26.1214	3.3542	.9428	3.2137	9.8453	Nil
1947	50.5	6.4911	28.5363	2.8375	.9908	3.2767	8.3676	Nil
1948	54	9.1253	29.8039	2.9701	1.0795	3.5984	7.4228	Nil
1949	59	7.8645	31.5225	3.4402	1.2137	3.7888	11.1703	Nil
1950	58.5	8.9336	29.7502	3.1086	1.2504	3.93	11.5272	Nil

1950 - Business tax rate, 8 per cent.

FINANCIAL STATISTICS, 1949

Assessment -

Assessed Value for Taxation 1949 -		$74,258,555.00
Exemptions not included above -		
Land.....	$5,474,905.00	
Improvements (50%).....	12,955,940.00	18,430,845.00
Total accumulated tax arrears at end of last fiscal year, 1948.....		241,657.52
Amount of 1949 tax levy including General, Local Improvements, Business, etc., including penalties, less discount allowed.....		5,178,394.87
Amount of 1949 tax levy, uncollected.....		243,297.64

Assets and Liabilities:-

Value of Municipality's assets, at 31st December, 1949.....		$28,673,700.41
Total debenture debt(as divided below).....		14,604,793.95
Total Redemption Reserve included in assets above.....		3,897.22

Analysis of Debenture Debt:-

Total outstanding debentures, 31st December, 1949.....		14,604,793.95
Due from Electric Light and Power-Debenture Account	$34,133.94	
Due from Waterworks-Debenture Account	2,102,591.41	
Due from Transit System-Debenture Account	2,890,000.00	
Due from Local Improvements (Property Share)	1,328,000.91	
General - Including Hospitals and City Share of Local Improvements	8,250,067.69	
	$ 14,604,793.95	$14,604,793.95

Public Utilities:-
Results for year ending 31st December, 1949:

(Net results after deducting Operating Expenses, depreciation and debt charges);

Electric Light and Power.....	Surplus	$436,942.45
Transit System.....	Surplus	60,597.91
Water Works.....	Surplus	187,700.79
Paving.....	Surplus	10,993.37
	Total.....$	696,234.52

Surplus transferred to General Revenue.....	$635,636.61	
Surplus transferred to Transit System Reserve for new equipment.....	60,597.91	
	$ 696,234.52	

Hospitals:-
Cost to Ratepayers merged in General Account (1949).....$236,598.29

General Information:-

Present population		110,000
Population, 5 years ago.....		97,241
Area of Municipality-Acres.....		25,368
Improvement, assessment for tax purposes 1949.....		50%
Land Assessment for tax purposes 1949.....		100%
Amount of tax sale lands held at 31st December, 1949.....		$592,675.12
Amount of arrears of taxes collected during 1949, including lands taken over by the City as settlement for taxes under Tax Recovery Act;		
Cash collection	$211,680.02	
Redemption Account	702,949.27	932,629.29
Land forfeited in 1949.....		$ 4,018.38

Amount of the total outstanding bonds as indicated above issued by the installment method.....	All
Amount of unsold debentures included in the above.....	Nil
Amount of other bonds guaranteed by Municipality.....	Nil
Amount of school debentures not included in above for which the municipality levied taxes - net 31st December, 1949.....	$2,810,100.07
Amount of Municipality's share of above....	Nil
Total other liabilities including Floating debts.....	$2,693,884.10
Revenue.....	6,621,491.21
Expenditures.....	6,599,792.18
Surplus.....	$ 21,699.03

General Capital Debt

Gross Debt:-			
Debentures.....	$14,604,793.95		
Treasury Bills on Capital Accounts.....	389,788.30		
			$14,994,582.25
Deduct:-			
Electric Light and Power		$ 34,133.94	
Water Works	2,102,591.41		
	364,036.61		
		$ 2,466,628.02	
Transit System		2,890,000.00	
Local Improvements-property share		1,328,000.91	
			$ 6,718,762.87
Gross General Capital Debt-(Including hospitals).....			$ 8,275,819.38
Assessment, 1950.....			78,992,871.00
Gross borrowing power.....			20% of Assessment.

13. ROADS - AREAS - PARKS - CEMETERIES

Roads

	Miles
Paved	89.5
Curbs and gutters	188.96
Boulevard	86.4
Sidewalks	263.24
Graded and gravel	186.12
Bridges	18

Areas

	Acres
Area of city	25,368.00
Area of public parks	453.29
Playgrounds and recreation centres	315.71
Cemeteries, bridge approaches, etc.,	463.43

Cemeteries

Burnsland	-adjoining Union Cemetery on east side of Macleod Trail
Chinese	-adjoining Union Cemetery south of Elbow River over Victoria Bridge
Jewish	-30th Avenue E. near Union Cemetery
Queens Park	-32nd Avenue and 4th Street N.W.
Roman Catholic	-South of Elbow River over Mission Bridge
St. Mary's	-(R.C.) 31st. Avenue E. and 1st Street E.
Union	-2nd Street E. near 26th Avenue.

14. SEWERS AND WATER MAINS

Sanitary sewers	261.76 miles
Connections	21,500.00
Manholes	3,199
Catch basins	3,343
Storm sewers	17.78 miles
Water mains	[illegible].281

15. ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER

The City-owned steam-electric plant at Victoria Park is leased to Calgary Power Ltd., which owns and operate several hydro-electric plants on the Bow River and its tributaries. Calgary Power Ltd. supplies 3 phase 60 cycle electric energy to the City in bulk, and this energy is distributed by the City Electric Light and Power Department. All current was purchased from Calgary Power Ltd., and distributed through the Central Power Station and Substations during 1949. The maximum peak load, and total electric current supplied all lines was as follows:

For history of power development see "History" part 7 and "Industrial Development" part 45.

Year	Maximum Load KW.	Total KWH's
1938	20,100	73,810.814
1945	31,300	128,639,840
1946	32,700	135,237,680
1947	34,100	146,998,700
1948	38,300	160,095,200
1949	43,000	173,077,200

Number and Class of Consumers	Number of Consumers 1948	Number of Consumers 1949
Metered Light Domestic	7931	7254
Metered Light Commercial	4305	4464
Metered Light Domestic (Suburban)	978	1152
Metered Light Commercial (Suburban)	91	97
Metered Combination Light and heat	18633	20989
Metered Combination Light and heat (Suburban)	528	661
Metered Power	1086	1218
Metered Power Suburban	34	33
Total	33586	35868

Light Rates

For the first 300 KWH's 5¢ per KWH
For the next 300 KWH's 4¢ per KWH
All over 600 KWH's 2¢ per KWH

Minimum charges 85¢ per KW of connected load. A connected load considered as not less than 1 kilowatt.

Combination Rate

For the first 25 hours, monthly consumption, 5¢ per KWH
Next 150 KWH's 1 3/4¢
All over 175 KWH's 1.1¢

Minimum charge, $1.77 per month.

Power Rates

(For installation where the demand is less than 100 h.p.)

When the characteristics of the combined electric light and power load are such as will insure a fair kilowatt hour consumption per month, per H.P. of connected load, the following special power rates will be given:

For the first 30 hours use of connected load in H.P. 2¢ per KWH
For the next 30 hours use of connected load in H.P. 1.6¢ per KWH
All over 60 hours use of connected load in H.P. 1.2¢ per KWH
Up to 50 H.P. $1 per H.P. per month
Over 50 H.P. 75¢ per H.P. The connected load considered as not less than 3 H.P.

Heating Rates

1¾¢ per KW hour
Where a range and water heater is installed on a double throw switch and so arranged that the range cannot be used when the water is in operation, and vice versa, a special rate of 1.5¢ per KW hour will be given.

Minimum Charge - $2.00 per month

Wholesale Power Rates

1.3¢ to 1¢ per KWH
3% bonus for maintaining 85% Power Factor or better.
Rate quoted on request.
All subject to 15% discount on all bills paid within 10 days of date of issue of account. No service charge. No meter rent. No ready-to-serve charge.

WATER

The waterworks and distribution system is owned and operated by the City. The original waterworks were two town wells that were drilled in 1884 on what is now 8th Avenue. In 1889 the first pipe system for the distribution of water was installed. The water was obtained from the log race of the Eau Claire Lumber Company on the Bow River near 9th Street W. This pioneer water system was purchased from the Calgary Gas and Waterworks Company in 1900, and has since been expanded to meet the increasing demands for more water. Details of its growth are outlined in "History", Part 7.

In the industrial section a good supply of cold water is available from wells at a depth of about 27 feet. Many industrial plants have their own water wells, with the city service used as a stand-by.

The city water distribution system obtains its water from the Glenmore Dam on the Elbow River. This dam extends across the river at a point about two miles south of the distribution reservoirs. It is of solid concrete construction surmounted by a traffic bridge with eleven reinforced concrete arches carried on piers spaced 70 feet apart. Within the base of the dam, there is a 10 x 11 ft. inspection tunnel the full length of the dam.

The supply of raw water is pumped from the Glenmore reservoir to a purification plant where the water is treated, filtered and passed to a clear water basin from which delivery is made by clear water pumps and by gravity to a four zone distribution system. The clear water pumps deliver to that section containing the mercantile district and to a large reservoir which is used as an equalizer and from which supply is obtained for two sections each with pumping station and elevated storage. Supply to the fourth section in the southeast is effected by gravity from the clear water basin.

Electrically driven pumps will soon be installed, so that the southeast section, which includes Ogden, can be served either by pumps or gravity from the clear water basin.

At present, all pumping is done by water-driven turbines that use water from the dam. Electrically driven pumps are available to take care of any emergency. The water turbines use about as much water as they pump, so that roughly the Elbow River can supply twice the amount of water now used. The Glenmore dam is also used for flood controll; it has a surface area of 947.76 acres and a capacity of 4,861 million gallons with the water at spillway crest elevation. Flash-planks can be used to raise the height of the spillway and increase the capacity of the reservoir 28 per cent.

The average depth of the water at the dam when the reservoir is full is about 55 feet and the maximum about 62 feet.

There is a reinforced concrete screen-house with a 70' x 36' operating floor. Water enters a two-way bellmouth and passes through two revolving screens to a 5 ft. steel penstock. There are guides for movable bar screens and stop logs ahead of the revolving screens. The supply to the penstocks after passing through the revolving screens is controlled by six 36 x 18 inch sluice gates arranged three to each screen and at three elevations to permit of obtaining water at different levels. Two flood penstocks, 10 x 16.5 feet are provided and these supply water to the turbines. The inlet of each of the flood penstocks has a two-way bellmouth with guides for 6 x 20 ft. gates and for trash racks, and there is a 12 ft. hand or motor operated butterfly valve at the outlet to the pool.

Delivery of raw water to the purification plant is provided for by three pumps situated in the pump room. Particulars of these units are as follows:

One Allis-Chalmers 24", single stage, centrifugal pump rated at 22 million gallons per day against a head of 90 feet, directly connected to a Canadian General Electric 500 h.p., 450 r.p.m. 2,300-volt, synchronous motor.

One Allis-Chalmers 24", single stage, centrifugal pump, rated at 22 million gallons per day against a head of 90 feet, directly connected to an Allis-Chalmers, Francis reaction turbine rated at 475 h.p., at 450 r.p.m. under a net effective head of 55 feet.

One Allis-Chalmers 12", single-stage, centrifugal pump, rated at six million gallons per day against a head of 90 feet, directly connected to an Allis-Chalmers, Francis reaction turbine rated at 170 h.p. at 720 r.p.m. under an effective head of 53 feet. This turbine also drives directly a 25 k.v.a., 220-volt, local service generator.

The penstock supplying the raw water pumps delivers to a 5-foot steel header from which two 42-inch branches supply the 22 million gallon per day pumps and a 36-inch branch supplies the six million gallon per day pump and its turbine. The discharge from the pumps is delivered to a single 48-inch main which supplies the sedimentation basin.

The distribution system is supplied from the clear water basin by two clear water pumps. Particulars of these pumps situated in the pump room are as follows:

One Allis-Chalmers 24-inch, single stage, centrifugal pump, rated at 22 million gallons per day against a head of 80 feet directly connected to a Canadian General Electric 500 h.p., 450 r.p.m., 2.300 volt, synchronous motor.

One Allis-Chalmers 24-inch, single stage, centrifugal pump, rated at 22 million gallons per day against a head of 80 feet, directly connected to an Allis-Chalmers, Francis reaction turbine rated at 475 h.p. at 450 r.p.m. under a net effective head of 53 feet.

The clear water pumps are supplied from the clear water basin by a single 48-inch main about 1,250 feet in length, similar to the new water main supplying the sedimentation basin.

The pumping station is situated on the north shore of the river, at the foot of the down-stream side of the dam.

The purification plant has a rated capacity of 33 million gallons per day. Raw water is treated with alum on its way to coagulating chambers, from which it flows to a three-section sedimentation basin, thence through the filters to a clear water basin. Chlorine is applied at a point between the clear water basin and clear water pumps and to raw water before entering sedimentation basin when necessary. Although any section of the sedimentation basin or any of the filters can be taken out of service and the others left in operation, there is no means of by-passing the treatment plant.

The sedimentation basin has a total capacity of 3,750,000 gallons, exclusive of the mixing chambers. It is of reinforced concrete construction and has a reinforced concrete roof with a covering of cork insulation and four-ply roofing with tar and gravel; sides of the basin have been banked with earth. Each section of the basin has four mixing chambers, 19 x 19 x 30 feet operated in series. Valves permit of isolating and draining any section of the basin and provision is made for flushing.

From the sedimentation basin the water passes over weirs, to a concrete flume and thence to eight gravity-type rapid sand filters. Each filter has a surface area of about 1,456 square feet and a nominal capacity of 3.5 million gallons per day. The total filter capacity is 28 million gallons per day and at 25 per cent overload amounts to 35 million gallons per day. Any one of the filters can be shut off without interfering with the operation of the others. Water from each filter passes through an effluent rate-of-flow controller to a clear water basin of 868,000 gallons capacity in two sections connected together by a concrete conduit. Each section is about 56 x 124 x 10 feet. Wash water for the filters is supplied by gravity from two 35,000 gallon circular steel tanks, on the top floor of the administration building.

The Chemical building is situated about 840 feet from the pumping station in the direction of the filtration building. Alum is used as a coagulant and stored in the chemical building. It is from this building that the alum and chlorine is applied to the raw water and the chlorine to the filtered water.

No. 2 pumping station, near the Bow River and 21st Street S.W. about two miles west of the centre of the principal mercantile district, is used as a booster station for pumping treated water to a 500,000 gallon elevated tank in the north end of the city. This booster station contains two pumping units each consisting of an Allis-Chalmers centrifugal pump rated at 3,000,000 gallons per day against a head of 340 feet, directly connected to a General Electric 125 h.p., 1,800 r.p.m., 2,300 volt, synchronous motor.

No. 3 pumping station, situated at 34th Avenue S.W. and 24th Street S.W. serves the high area with a 83,000 gallon elevated tank in the southwest section of the city. This station contains three Allis-Chalmers electrically driven, centrifugal pumps, with the following ratings in gallons per day against a head of 170 feet; 576,000, 3,002,400 and 3,002,400. Two gated mains from a valve chamber in the 16,000,000 gallon reservoir serve to connect the reservoir and pumping station.

No. 4 pumping station is a booster station situated on 14th Street N.W. about 300 feet north of 8th Avenue N. W., and serves the same area as the 500,000 gallon elevated tank. This station has one pumping unit, a De Laval single stage centrifugal pump rated at 1,792,800 gallons per day against a head of 104 feet, directly connected to a Swedish General Electric 75 h.p., 1,800 r.p.m., 2,300 volt slip-ring induction motor.

A storage reservoir of 16,000,000 Imperial gallons is situated west of the junction of 34th Avenue and 24th Street S.W. A new reservoir will be built on this site in two units having a combined capacity of 30,000,000 gallons. Plans are being prepared and tenders will be invited during 1951.

A contract has been let for the construction of a 4,000,000 gallon reservoir early in 1951 on the west side of the junction of 42nd Avenue with 14th Street N.W.

All water is metered as it leaves the pumping station, the consumption varying from 14 to 30 m.g.d. The City is zoned, the central portion having a storage reservoir, capacity of 16 million gallons, and two higher areas are served by a 500,000 and a 100,000 gallon elevated tank. Water is supplied to these two tanks through two booster pumping stations of 6 m.g.d. each.

Revenue is obtained from the following sources: Water rates flat and metered; an annual frontage tax of 10¢ per foot on unimproved property, and 5¢ per foot on improved property; sprinkler charge of 8¢ per sprinkler head; a yearly fire hydrant rental of $40 per hydrant and sundry. The revenue takes care of all charges re: Waterworks, including Sinking Fund and Interest Operation and Maintenance, Depreciation, Repairs, Contingent and Insurance Reserves. Pension Fund and a 5% tax on the gross earnings, payable to the general funds of the City. The only portion of the revenue derived through the mill rate is fire hydrant rentals and frontage tax amounting to 1.16 mills, if the Revenue Tax is taken into consideration.

Schedule of Water Rates

Domestic Flat Charges

No. of Rooms	Rate per Annum
3	$14.00
4	15.00
5	16.00
6	17.00
7	17.75
8	18.50
9	19.25
10	20.00
11	20.75
12	21.50
13	22.25
14	23.00
15	23.75
Each additional room	.75

Additional conveniences as follows:

	Rate per Annum
Basin in private dwelling, each	1.50
Water closet, each	3.00
Baths, each	3.25
Sinks or additional fixtures, each	1.50
Terraced lawns, per 1,000 sq.ft.	.40
Lawns or gardens, per 1,000 sq.ft.	.40
Urinals, each	3.00
Horses, each	3.00
Carriages, each	2.00
Autos, each	1.50
Cows, each	3.00
Laundry tubs, set	1.50
Water motors, each	9.00
Public standpipes or taps, each	10.00
Private standpipe or hydrant	15.00

Minimum flat rate per annum $16.00
Discount of 5% off above rates if accounts are paid within 10 days of date of account.
Commercial and special rates on application.
Sprinkler heads - 8¢ per head.
A deposit of one month's water rate or a minimum of $3.00 is required from non-owners.

Meter Schedule

(Minimum deposit $5.00)

First 5,000 gallons	per 1,000 gals. 40¢
Next 5,000 gallons	per 1,000 gals. 36¢
Next 20,000 gallons	per 1,000 gals. 33¢
Next 30,000 gallons	per 1,000 gals. 26¢
Next 90,000 gallons	per 1,000 gals. 18¢
All over 350,000 gallons	per 1,000 gals. 16¢
All over 500,000 gallons	per 1,000 gals. 14¢
All over 1,000,000 gallons	per 1,000 gals. 13½¢

Special Garden Rate, May to September, inclusive

First 5,000 gallons	per 1,000 gals. 40¢
Next 5,000 gallons	per 1,000 gals. 18¢
All over 10,000 gallons	per 1,000 gals. 16¢

All meter accounts will be rendered and payable monthly and a discount of 5% will be allowed if paid within 10 days of the date of account.

Meter Rates

Minimum charge on meters.

⅝ inch service per month	2.00
¾ inch service per month	2.20
1 inch service per month	2.60
1½ inch service per month	5.00
2 inch service per month	7.00
3 inch service per month	10.00
4 inch service per month	15.00
6 inch service per month	25.00

Chemical Analysis of the Elbow River Water

Residue on evaporation	254	parts per million
Loss on ignition	195	parts per million
Fixed residue	159	parts per million
Silica SiO_2	9.7	parts per million
Alumina Iron oxide Al_2O_3 Fe_2O_3	4.3	parts per million
Lime CaO	76.7	parts per million
Magnesia MgO	26.7	parts per million
Sulphate SO_4	74.8	parts per million
Chloride Cl	Trace	
Nitrate	1.0	parts per million
Bicarbonate HCO_3	171.9	parts per million
Bicarbonate alkalinity	140.8	parts per million
Carbonate alkalinity	nil	
Hydroxide alkalinity	nil	
Total hardness (soda reagent)	200.8	parts per million
Total hardness (analysis)	208.8	parts per million
Non-carbonate hardness	54.8	parts per million

Tests run by Standard Methods of the American Public Health Ass'n.

Bacteria Counts per 100 C.C.

	Plate Count		B. Coli Confirmed			
	Raw	Plant Effluent	Raw Max.	Raw Min.	Plant Effluent Max.	Plant Effluent Min.
January	522	94	1.6	<0.3	<0.3	<0.3
February	304	124	1.6	<0.3	0.4	<0.3
March	940	145	0.9	<0.3	0.4	<0.3
April	3,610	498	2.5	<0.3	0.4	<0.3
May	1,614	92	2.5	<0.3	0.9	<0.3
June	1,482	106	1.5	<0.3	<0.3	<0.3
July	1,213	101	15.0	<0.3	<0.3	<0.3
August	556	71	250.	<0.3	0.4	<0.3
September	1,222	74	95.	<0.3	0.4	<0.3
October	507	65	15.	<0.3	2.5	<0.3
November	372	63	0.9	<0.3	<0.3	<0.3
December	522	68	0.4	<0.3	<0.3	<0.3

Average Monthly Hardness and Temperatures

1940 - 1949

	Temperatures			Hardness	
	1940	1949	10 Year Average	G.P.I.G. 6 year Average	P.P.M. Hardness
January	33.35	35.13	34.76	14.6	207.3
February	33.70	34.0	34.61	14.8	210
March	33.9	33.1	34.59	14.3	203
April	35.3	36.8	36.84	13.4	191
May	47.8	47.2	47.09	12.9	183
June	58.8	58.2	55.28	12.3	175
July	64.7	60.2	61.36	11.9	169
August	63.5	62.3	61.59	12.3	175
September	57.5	54.1	54.76	12.4	176
October	49.5	44.8	46.15	12.9	183
November	38.5	36.8	37.46	13.4	191
December	35.8	34.1	35.07	13.2	200

MONTHLY ANALYSIS OF ELBOW RIVER WATER AFTER TREATMENT AT GLENMORE FILTER PLANT

Month		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Mo													
Bicarbonate Alkalinity		155.8	156.2	161.5	130.3	129.8	129.9	133.4	131.7	130.8	145.9	146.0	152.0
Total Hardness		214	216	221	190	181	174	167.0	165	174	186	190	203
Turbidity		.05	.01	.04	1.7	1.2	16.5	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.1	1.7	1.6
Color		3.0	3.0	5.0	10.0	6.0	6.0	4.0	3.0	4.0	4.0	3.0	3.0
pH Value		7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.9	7.8	7.7	7.7	7.7
Residue on Evaporation		289.0	293.0	293.8	212.0	211.0	206	219	212.8	209.0	232	230.8	241.2
Mineral Analysis													
Silica	S_1O_2	14.3	14.0	13.6	11.4	9.1	8.2	6.1	9.9	7.0	5.5	9.6	14.6
Iron	Fe_2O_3	∠0.1	∠0.1	∠0.1	∠0.1	∠0.1	∠0.1	∠0.1	∠0.1	∠0.1	∠0.1	∠0.1	∠0.1
Aluminum	Al_2O_3	1.2	1.6	2.4	.8	.7	.8	.8	.8	2.6	.8	.1	.60
Calcium	Ca	58.6	61.3	62.0	52.6	51.2	52.9	54.3	48.3	50.3	53.9	54.9	59.9
Magnesium	Mg	16.5	15.3	16.0	14.3	13.0	10.1	7.6	10.9	11.8	12.5	12.9	12.9
Sodium (Diff)	Na	.46	.46	1.6	.46	.69	2.5	3.7	5.8	2.1	2.3	2.3	.69
Bicarbonate	HCO_3	190.1	190.6	197.0	159.0	158.4	158.5	162.7	160.9	159.6	178.0	178.1	185.4
Sulphate	SO_4	56.8	58.4	60.2	58.10	50.5	47.2	39.8	44.4	43.0	43.0	46.8	49.8
Chloride	Cl									.65			
Reacting Values													
Calcium		2.92	3.06	3.09	2.03	2.55	2.64	2.71	2.41	2.51	2.69	2.74	2.99
Magnesium		1.36	1.26	1.32	1.18	1.07	.83	.63	.90	.97	1.03	1.06	1.06
Sodium		.02	.02	.07	.02	.03	.11	.16	.25	.09	.10	1.0	.03
Bicarbonate		3.12	3.12	3.23	2.62	2.6	2.6	2.67	2.64	2.65	2.92	2.93	3.04
Sulphate		1.18	1.22	1.25	1.21	1.05	.98	.83	.92	.90	.90	.97	1.04
Chloride										.02			

Chemical Analysis of the Bow River Water

	Parts per Million
Residue on evaporation	212
Loss on ignition	77
Fixed residue	135
Silica SiO_2	14.4
Alumina Al_2O_3	1.5
Iron Oxide Fe_2O_3	0.1
Lime CaO	71.4
Magnesia MgO	25.5
Sulphate SO_4	47.1
Chloride Cl	nil
Nitrate NO_3	trace
Carbonate CO_3	nil
Bicarbonate HCO_3	179
Bicarbonate Alkalinity $CaCO_3$	147
Carbonate Alkalinity $CaCO_3$	nil
Hydroxide Alkalinity $CaCO_3$	nil
Total Hardness (soap method) $CaCO_3$	185
Total Hardness (soda reagent) $CaCO_3$	181
Total Hardness (analysis) $CaCO_3$	194
Noncarbonate Hardness $CaCO_3$	33
Temporary Hardness $CaCO_3$	70

GAS

Natural gas is supplied as a public utility by the Canadian Western Natural Gas Company Ltd., from the Bow Island, Foremost and Turner Valley fields. This gas has an average calorific value of 1,000 b.t.u.'s per cubic foot as delivered.

The company serves the following consumers:

Class of Consumer	Number of Consumers
Domestic	38,700
Commercial and Industrial	4,750

Annual sales exceed 24 billion cubic feet.

Schedule of Gas Rates

Effective December 1st, 1949 (P.U.B. Order 12190)

General Rate No. 1
Availability - Available to all customers (domestic, commercial and industrial)

First 2 Mcf or less $1.50 per month
All additional Mcf .26 per month

Minimum $1.50 per month

General Conditions

(1) When accounts are not paid on or before the due date, the charge per Mcf other than the first 2 Mcf shall be increased by four (4¢) per Mcf and the gross rate so arrived at shall apply.

Commercial and Industrial Rates - No. 2
Availability - This schedule is available to all commercial and industrial consumers using in excess of 8,165 Mcf per year.

Net Rates

(A) Customers whose annual consumption is greater than 8,165 Mcf per year and less than 34,000 Mcf per year:

Fixed charge - Thirty-five ($35.00) dollars per month plus
Consumption charge - Twenty-one (21¢) per Mcf

Minimum monthly charge - fixed charge

(B) Customers whose annual consumption is greater than 34,000 Mcf per year:

Fixed charge - One hundred and twenty ($120.00) per month plus,
Consumption charge - Eighteen (18¢) per Mcf

Minimum monthly charge - fixed charge.

General Conditions

(1) This schedule is available only on annual contract, which shall continue from year to year thereafter until either party shall give to the other party, at least thirty (30) days prior to the expiration of any such year, a written notice of desire to terminate same, whereupon at the expiration of such year it shall cease and determine.

(2) When accounts are not paid on or before the due date the charge per Mcf shall be increased as follows: Rate (A) Three (3¢) cents, Rate (B) Two (2¢) cents. The gross rate so arrived at shall then apply.

(3) When a customer has been billed under one subsection (A or B), of this rate and at the end of the year it is found that he should have been billed under another subsection, his account for that year shall be adjusted and the necessary refund made by the Company.

Optional High Load Factor Rate - No. 3

Availability - To consumers on annual contract whose annual consumption of gas is not less than 12,000 Mcf and whose total consumption during the six meter reading periods ending in May, June, July, August, September and October, is not less than 40 per cent of their total consumption for the year.

Fixed charge - $20 per month plus
$1 per month per 1,000 cubic feet of maximum 12 hour demand.

Commodity charge -	First 2,000 Mcf per month	18¢ per Mcf
	Next 2,000 Mcf per month	15¢ per Mcf
	Next 150,000 Mcf per month	13¢ per Mcf
	All additional Mcf per month	12.5¢ per Mcf

Minimum monthly charge - fixed charge

Determination of Demand

(1) The maximum 12-hour demand shall be the greatest amount of gas in cubic feet delivered in any twelve consecutive hours during the current billing period or the preceding eleven billing periods as determined by the Company by measurement. The maximum 12-hour demand of a new consumer of gas shall be estimated by the Company.

Term of Contract

One year and thereafter until terminated by thirty days' written notice.

18. L. P. GAS

Calorific value 2550 b.t.u. per cubic foot at 60°F

Prices

Bottle lots 7.5¢ per lb. or 37.5¢ per gallon
Bulk tanks 3.6¢ per lb. or 18¢ per gallon
Storage capacity 80,000 gallons

Dealers

1 wholesale
2 retail
1 rail terminal storage

Production Source	Daily Production Capacity
Devon	11,000 gals. per day
Turner Valley	20,000 gals. per day

19. DIESEL FUEL

Calorific value 135,000 to 140,000 b.t.u. per gal. at 60°F
Winter grade 16.6¢ per gal.plus 1¢ tax
Summer grade 15.1¢ per gal.plus 1¢ tax

Domestic Furnace Fuel

Winter grade 15.7¢ per gal. plus 1¢ tax
Summer grade 14.2¢ per gal. plus 1¢ tax

Total storage capacity 120,000 gallons.
Large storage capacity is not necessary, because this fuel is produced at the local refineries.

20. COAL

Bituminous coal produced in the Crow's Nest Pass. Calorific value 13,000 b.t.u. per lb. as fired.

Class of Coal	Price F. O. B. Mine
Mine Run	$5.70 per ton
Cobble) Stoker) Stove)	6.00 per ton
Slack	5.25 per ton
Briquetts	9.25 per ton

Sub-Bituminous coal produced in the Drumheller area. Calorific value 9,540 b.t.u. per lb. as fired.

Class of Coal	Price F. O. B. Mine
Lump 4" and up	7.95 per ton
Egg 2" to 4"	7.35 " "
Nut 1¼" to 2"	4.60 " "
Stoker 5/8" to 1¼"	4.75 " "
Slack 0 to 5/8"	1.30 " "

21. NATURAL RESOURCES

The only resources within the city limits are, sand, gravel, water and clay for building bricks. Trading area resources are shown in primary products production for both the Alberta and British Columbia portions of Calgary's trading area under "Industrial Development", part 45.

22. GOVERNMENT OFFICES AND SERVICES

Federal

Agriculture, Department of
- Dairy Produce Grader 530 Calgary Public Building
- Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act 419 Calgary Public Building
- Egg Inspector 2 Immigration Building
- Fruit Inspector Immigration Building
- Health of Animals Branch 414 Calgary Public Building
- Livestock Markets Service, Swine and Meat Graders, 307 Livestock Exchange
- Senior Livestock Products Grader, 308 Livestock Exchange
- Livestock Production Service
- District Supervisor
- Senior Livestock Fieldman, 409-411 Calgary Public Building
- Seed Branch (Plant Production)
- District Supervisor, 10th Avenue and 1st Street E.
- Laboratory
- Prairie Farm Assistance Branch, 714-716 Calgary Public Building.

Labor, Department of
- Annuities Branch, 533 Calgary Public Building
- Canadian Vocational Training, 6th floor Hudson Bay Co.Building
- Regional Director
- Regional and Field Office
- Health and Recreation
- Practical Nursing and Barber School
- Pre-Matriculation School
- Old Airport Centre, 12th Avenue and 6th Street N. E.

Mines and Resources, Department of
- Forest Service, 701-7 Calgary Public Building
- Immigration Branch Offices, 520 Calgary Public Building
- Indian Affairs Branch
- Inspector, 507 Calgary Public Building
- Oil Production, 503 Calgary Public Building
- Water and Power Bureau
- District Chief Engineer, 423 Calgary Public Building

National Defence, Department of
- Naval Service
  - Royal Canadian Navy (Reserve) HMCS Tecumseh, 17th Avenue and 24th Street W.
- Western Command Detachment
  - Cadet Training Officer, 602 Calgary Public Building
  - GSO3, 612 Calgary Public Building
  - Command Dental 1206-1st Street E
  - R.C.E. Garage, 121-11th Avenue W.
  - MT Office, RCASC (Reserve), 830 - 16th Avenue W.
  - Army Signal S Office, 614 Calgary Public Building
  - Signal Office to send messages
  - Ordinance Shipper, Main Depot and Boot
  - Repair Shop, 10th Avenue and 7th Street W.
  - Currie Barracks
  - Mewata Armouries

Royal Canadian Air Force
No. 7 Release Centre - Municipal Airport
No. 10 Repair Depot - Currie Barracks
No. 11 Equipment Depot - East Calgary

National Health and Welfare, Department of
Inspector of Food and Drugs, Customs Building

National Research Council
Technical Information Service, 633 Calgary Public Building

National Revenue Department
Customs and Excise - Customs Building
Sufferance Warehouse, Canadian Pacific Railway
Income Tax Office , Traders' Building

Public Works, Department of
District Architect, 725 Calgary Public Building

Royal Canadian Mounted Police
Officer Commanding Subdivision, Calgary Public Building
Criminal Investigation Branch, Calgary Public Building
Intelligence Branch, Calgary Public Building
Radio Control Room, Calgary Public Building

Trade and Commerce, Department of
Canadian Commercial Corporation
District Purchasing Office, 415 Calgary Public Building
Electricity and Gas Inspection Service, 401-405 Calgary Public Building
Grain Commissioners, Board of, 625 Calgary Public Building
Appeal Tribunal
Western Weighing Division
Grain Inspector Department, 619 Calgary Public Building
Weights and Measures, Inspection Service, Customs Building

Transport, Department of
Municipal Airport, Manager,
Meteorological Service of Canada-Municipal Airport
Civil Aviation Engineer, 5 USA Building, Municipal Airport
Radio Inspector, 402-404 Calgary Public Building
Transport Commissioners, Board of, 525 Calgary Public Building

Unemployment Insurance Commission, Traders Building

Veterans' Affairs, Department of
District Administration, 217 - 7th Avenue W.
Canadian Pension Commission, 217 - 7th Avenue W.
Purchasing and Stores, corner 12th Avenue and 4th Street W.
Rehabilitation Branch, 217 - 7th Avenue W.
Counselling and Training
Special Services
Prosthetic Services, 517 - 8th Avenue W.
Colonel Belcher Hospital, 4th Street W. and 12th Avenue
Veterans' Convalescent Hospital, 16th Avenue and 10th St.N.W.
Veterans' Land Act and Soldiers Settlement of Canada
Regional Office, 217 - 7th Avenue W.
Wartime Prices and Trade Board
Rental Administration, 732-Calgary Public Building

Provincial

Agriculture, Department of
District Agriculturist, 128 - 7th Avenue W.
District Home Economist, 128 - 7th Avenue W.
Dairy Commissioner's Branch, 128-7th Avenue W.

Poultry Commissioner's Branch, 128 - 7th Avenue W.
Field Crops Branch, 128 - 7th Avenue W.
Brand Inspector - Stockyards, East Calgary

Attorney General's Department
Court House, 7th Avenue between 4th and 5th Street W.
Office of Clerk of Supreme and District Courts
Sheriff's Office
Court Reporters
Judges' Chambers
Land Titles Office, 7th Avenue W.
Mineral Taxation
Survey Office
Registrar
Debtors' Assistance Board, Land Titles Building
Public Administrator's Office

Auditors Department, Land Titles Building

Economic Affairs, Department of
Southern Area Supervisor, 128 - 7th Avenue W.

Education, Department of
Institute of Technology and Art, North Hill

Industries and Labor, Department of, 2nd and 3rd floor, Provincial Building
Administrator Codes and Licenses
Apprenticeship Board
Board of Industrial Relations
Industrial Standards - Inspector
Minimum Wage and Hours of Work - Inspector
Marketing Services Limited
Implement Parts Distributors, 806 - Centre Street
Yard and Warehouse, East Calgary
Provincial Marketing Board
Member, 3rd floor, Provincial Building

Lands and Mines, Department of
Fisheries Service
Inspector, 128 - 7th Avenue W.
Fish Hatcheries, Calgary Brewery, East Calgary
Westmount Fish Rearing Ponds, 24th Street N.W.
Forest Service, 128 - 7th Avenue W.
Crows Nest - Bow River Forest, Superintendent
Radio Station
Game Branch
Fur and Game, Inspector, 128 - 7th Avenue W.
Mines Branch, New Court House
District Inspector of Mines
Provincial Lands Agency, 4th floor, Telephone Building
Mining Recorder and Timber Office
Agent

Municipal Affairs, Department of, Land Titles Building

Provincial Secretary, Department of
Issuer of Motor Licenses, New Court House Building
Superintendent of Insurance and Fire Commissioner - Inspector 6-128 - 7th Avenue W.

Alberta Government Insurance Office, 105 - 8th Avenue E.

Provincial Treasurer, Department of
Treasury Branch, Provincial Building, 8th Avenue and Centre St.

Public Health, Department of
- Central Alberta Sanatorium, Calgary
- Division of Mental Hygiene
  - Guidance Clinic, 710-14th Avenue W.
- Division of Social Hygiene
  - Provincial Clinic, 709 - 713 3rd Street E.
- Vital Statistics, 128 - 7th Avenue W.
  - Registrar of Births, Marriages, and Deaths

Public Utility Commissioners, Board of
- Milk Inspector, 128 - 7th Avenue W.

Public Welfare, Department of
- Supervisor, 128 - 7th Avenue W.
- Hospital, Medical and Relief Services
- Child Welfare Branch
- Mothers' Allowance Branch
- Old Age Pensioners Branch
- Juvenile Court
- Single Men's Division, Ogden Hostel

Public Works, Department of - Old Court House, 7th Avenue W.
- Buildings Branch
- Highways Branch
  - District Engineer
  - Resident Engineer
  - Right of Way Buyer
  - Highways Garage - Manchester
- Highway Traffic Board, Basement, Court House
- Mechanical Branch
  - Boiler Inspectors
  - Welding Examiner
  - Factory and Elevator Inspectors
  - Electrical Inspector

Telephones, Department of
- Alberta Government Telephones, 119 - 6th Avenue W.
  - Commercial Department City
  - Commercial Department District
  - Directory and Advertising Department
  - Plant Department
  - Traffic Department

<u>Municipal</u> - All addresses City Hall - 7th Avenue and 3rd Street E., unless otherwise stated.

Assessment and Tax Department
Childrens Aid Department
City Clerk's Office
Commissioner's Office
Comptroller's Office
Electric Light and Power Department, Utilities Building
Engineer's Department
- City Engineers
- Town Planning Department
- Building Permits Office
- Building Inspector
- Plumbing and Gas Inspectors
- Paving Department Office
- City Laboratory
- Sewer Department, 13th Avenue and 6th Street E.
- Superintendent Sewers
- Sewage Disposal Plant

Fire Department
- Fire Chief Headquarters, corner 1st Street E. and 6th Avenue
- No. 2 station, corner 18th Avenue and 2nd Street E.
- No. 3 station, 9th Avenue and 11th street E.
- No. 4 station, General Hospital, Bridgeland.
- No. 5 station, 17th Avenue and Scotland Street
- No. 6 station, Boulevard, Hillhurst
- No. 7 station, 16th Avenue and 1st Street N. W.
- No. 9 station, Ogden

Health Department
- Medical Officer of Health
- Mental Hygiene Clinic
- Infant and Pre-School Clinic
- School Dental Clinic
- Chest Clinic
- Chief Sanitary Inspector
- Fumigating and Quarrantine Officer

Industrial Commission,
- Commissioner, Utilities Building

Land and Rental Department
License Office
Mayors Office
Parks Department
- Superintendent
- Playground Superintendent
- Recreation and Sports Director
- Mewata Stadium, Mewata Park
- Queen's Park Cemetery
- Union Cemetery

Relief Department
Solicitors Office
Stores and Purchasing Department
Transit System, 218 - 2nd Avenue W.
Treasurers Office
Tuberculosis Association
- Clinic, City Hall

Vacant Lots Garden Club
Waterworks Department
- Superintendents Office
- Glenmore Dam Filtration and Pumping Station.

23. HEALTH SERVICES

Federal Services

Colonel Belcher Hospital (Department of Veterans Affairs), 4th Street and 12th Avenue W.
General Hospital services for war veterans: affords out patient facilities.

Present Complement	Official Bed Rating
294	275

Medical Staff
10 M.D.'s full-time including superintendent
13 M.D.'s part-time specialists
9 Internes' full-time
8 Laboratory Technicians
4 X-Ray Technicians
1 Matron R.N.
2 Assistant Matrons R.N.
53 Nurses R.N.

52 Nursing Orderlies
2 Dieticians

Integrated with this hospital is the Calgary Military Hospital, with the following staff:
2 Medical Officers M.D.
1 Matron R.N.
5 Nurses R.N.
1 Physiotherapist
1 Dietician
1 Laboratory Technician
6 Nursing Orderlies

Food and Drug Division - Customs Building, 11th Avenue and 1st St.E.

1 Inspector

Health and Animals Division - 414 Public Building.

Alberta District Headquarters
1 District Veterinarian

Meat Inspection in Packing Plants

6 Veterinarians
13 Meat Inspection Assistants
1 Technical Officer

Field (Veterinary) Inspectors

6 Veterinarians
2 Veterinarians (part-time)
3 Meat Inspection Assistants

Fruits and Vegetables Division - Immigration Building, 10th Avenue and 1st St. E.

1 Inspector Calgary
1 Inspector located at Brooks

Dairy Produce Division - 530 Public Building

Western Supervisor
2 Dairy Produce Graders
1 Dairy Products Inspector (part-time)
2 Laboratory Technicians

Poultry Marketing Services - Room 2 Immigration Building.

2 Poultry Products Inspectors
1 Poultry Fieldman

Provincial Services

Central Alberta Sanatorium

This installation is located at Robertson, on the north bank of the Bow River, opposite Bowness Park, eight miles west of the city. It has 280 beds, and provides free sanatorium treatment for residents of Alberta suffering from pulmonary and other infectious forms of tuberculosis. It also serves as a clinical centre for the diagnosis of pulmonary tuberculosis.

The medical staff consists of:
1 M.D., Director of tuberculosis control for the province.
1 M.D., Superintendent

4 staff M.D.'s full-time
20 Registered Nurses
17 Assistant Nurses
49 Orderlies and Ward Aides
2 Dieticians
1 Occupational Therapist
2 Laboratory Technicians
1 X-Ray Technician
19 Clerical Staff

Provincial Health Laboratory (Southern Branch)

This laboratory is located in the Central Alberta Sanatorium with the following staff:

1 M.D., Director
1 Bacteriologist
13 Technicians
4 Laboratory Assistants
2 Stenographers

Cancer Clinic

This clinic provides free diagnostic service for the people of Southern Alberta. It is housed in the Holy Cross Hospital. The nursing and clerical service is provided by the hospital staff. The Medical staff consists of:

1 M. D., part-time Director who is also part-time pathologist
5 M. D. specialists part-time for consultation

Mental Hygiene Clinic - 710-14th Avenue W.

Child guidance and mental hygiene program for Southern Alberta. The work is mainly in adjustments of problem children in schools, etc., although a certain amount of work is also done for adults. The staff consists of:

1 Psychiatrist
1 Psychologist
2 Social Workers
1 Stenographer

V. D. Clinic - 713 - 3rd Street E.

2 M.D.'s part-time
3 Registered Nurses
1 Orderly
2 Stenographers

Vital Statistics - Court House Building

This office covers local registrations for the city of Calgary. The staff consists of:

1 Registrar
1 Stenographer

Municipal Services

Calgary is a fully amalgamated health unit. It includes medical health services to the schools, and the operation of infant and pre-school clinics. All municipal health services are centered in the health department.

The City of Calgary was granted a Charter amendment by the Provincial Government during World War 1, whereby the Calgary City Council is constituted the Local Board of Health, with His Worship the mayor as Chairman, and the City Clerk, as Secretary.

Health Department Staff, which includes all school medical and dental services (amalgamation of services took place May 1st, 1935) is as follows:

1 Medical Officer of Health
2 full-time Medical Officers in charge of infant, pre-school and school mdical services.
3 full-time dentists. Appropriation for four.
1 Supervisor of School Nurses
12 School Nurses
2 Dental Assistants
2 Nurses in Inoculation Clinic
3 Nurses in Infant and Pre-School Clinic
1 Nurse in charge of Infant and Pre-School Clinic - Provincial Staff
1 Veterinary (Meat Inspection) half-time at one local abattoir
9 Sanitarians
1 Secretary and 1 Stenographer
1 Nurse in charge of Chest Clinic - paid by Kinsmens' Club (Calgary Tuberculosis Association)
1 Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Specialist on a part-time basis for infants and pre-school children only.
1 Dentist on a part-time basis for treatment of pre-school children only.
1 Dentist on a part-time basis for treatment of pre-school children only, at her own office and using own equipment and materials
1 Anaesthetist part-time for pre-school service only.

	Expenditure 1948	1949
All Health Services (combined)	$ 111,547.31	$128,013.61
Per capita	111.4 cents	120.7 cents

General Hospital - 2nd Avenue N. E.

This hospital is operated by the Municipal Hospital Board which is made up of eight members appointed by the Council for a term of two years.

	Present Complement of Beds	Official Capacity
General	320	261
Baby accommodation	60	60

When the present additions are completed in 1951, the complement will be 692 general beds, 60 bassinettes and a mental hygiene section with 20 beds.

This hospital is licensed to provide training for internes and registered nurses.

Isolation Hospital - 12th Avenue and 6th Street E.

Operated by the City Hospital Board.
Provides free care and treatment of patients suffering from contagious diseases. Present complement of beds - 80, Official capacity - 40.

Children's Aid Department - 4th floor, Police Building.

Municipal Health Statistics

	1949	1948	1947	1946
Total births registered	4080	3835	4056	3451
Resident births only	3186	2956	3049	2492
Rate per thousand population (resident births only)	30.1	29.5	30.47	25.4
Total stillbirths registered	79	77	76	77
Total stillbriths-residents only	65	54	62	62
Rate per 1000 population,residents only	0.61	0.54	0.62	0.64
Total deaths reported	1329	1294	1200	1209
Death-residents only	1035	1028	966	899
Death rate per 1000 population, residents only	9.8	10.3	9.63	9.2
Deaths under one year of age (gross)	116	141	126	151
Rate per 1000 live births	28.4	36.8	31.0	43.8
Number of non-residents included in above infant deaths	35	31	25	52
Maternal Deaths (including non-residents)	3	5	3	6
Maternal Death Rate per 1000 live births	0.7	1.3	0.98	1.8
Marriages	1812	1867	1781	1973
Rate per 1000 population	17.1	18.6	17.8	20.1
Above statistics based on population as estimated	106.000	106.000	100.044	100.044

There are 176 medical practioners in the city of Calgary. This includes all registered practioners in private practice with the Department of Veterans' Affairs and in the Central Alberta Sanatorium.

The following figures include the following legally recognized specialists:

Anaesthesiologists	6
Dermatologists	2
General Surgeons	15
Genito-Urinary Surgeons	3
Internists	6
Obstetricians and Gynecologist	5
Ophthalmologists and Rhino-oto-laryngologists	13
Orthopaedic Surgeons	2
Paediatricians	4
Pathologists	4
Physical Medicine	1
Psychiatrists	1
Radiologists	3

Total specialists 65
Total general practitioners 111

In Addition there are:

Dentists	71 (67 establishments)
Chiropractors (licensed)	(licensed 17)
Chiropodists	5
Optometrists	26
Physio-Therapists	6
Veterinarians	5 in private practice, 13 in government service.
Animal Hospitals	2

Drug Stores	56
Herbalists	7
Private Ambulance Services	3
Clinical Laboratories	1
St. John's Ambulance Association	
Red Cross	
Artificial Limb Manufacturers	1
Dental Laboratories	11
Hearing Aids (six outlets)	
Funeral Directors	4
Crematoria	1

Private Hospitals, Homes and Health Services

Holy Cross Hospital - 2210-2nd Street W. Operated by Gray Nuns of Montreal.

	Present Complement of Beds	Official Capacity
General	343	350
Baby Accommodation	66	40

Now being enlarged to accommodate 356 general beds.
The hospital is licensed to provide training for internes and registered nurses.

Canadian Red Cross Society - Provincial Headquarters
Commissioner and general office, 1504-1st Street E.
Branch headquarters - Red Cross House, 707-13th Avenue W.

Blood Transfusion Service - Eleven clinics have been held since September, 1947, with an average of 312 donors a month.

Hospital Visiting - Hospital visiting committee visits all military hospitals each week, and comforts in the nature of cigarettes, fruit, magazines, etc. are dispensed by the committee. This service will continue as long as patients remain in these hospitals.

Social Welfare Department - Provides medicine, supplies, housekeeper service for indigent persons in cases of sickness.

Junior Red Cross - Aims to rehabilitate the child physically in the school promoting better health and citizenship; 71 classes in Calgary for school year 1946-7, covering 20% of total classrooms.

Junior Red Cross Hospital - 12th Avenue and 6th Street E.

This hospital is for crippled children; it aims to rehabilitate the child physically and emotionally through medical, educational and social care. Present complement of beds-62;official capacity-50.

Red Cross Crippled Children's Hospital - 17th Avenue and 20th St.W.

This hospital will be opened on March 3, 1951; it will provide 119 beds and replace the present 50 bed hospital at 12th Avenue and 6th Street E.

Grace Maternity Hospital - 1402-18th Avenue N.W.

Operated by the Salvation Army. Provides pre-natal care for unmarried mothers.

	Present Complement of beds	Official Capacity
Adults	25	25
Baby accommodation	25	28

McGuffin Hospital - 220-12th Avenue W.

Dr. C. F. McGuffin, Director
Physical Medicine Clinic
Present bed complement - 7 ; Official capacity - 7.

McGuffin Hospital - 224-7th Avenue W.

Dr. W. H. McGuffin - Radium and X-Rays
Present complement of beds - 7 ; official capacity - 7.

Victorian Order of Nurses - 205-206 I.O.O.F. Building

This is a national organization with self-supporting units in various communities. The Calgary unit is supported by nursing fees, and grants from the City and Community Chest. They provide home nursing for anyone, provided the patient is under the care of a registered physician. Also pre-natal and post-natal care, conduct pre-natal classes and give public health instruction to nurses.

The local unit has six registered nurses who are provided with three cars. No charge is made for old age pensioners, etc. About 50% of the patients are given free care.

Children's Hospital Aid Society - Secretary, Mrs. Stuart Adams, 926 Rideau Road.

To relieve the physical wants and necessities of children in poor circumstances during sickness.

St. John Ambulance Association - 1807-2nd Street E.

Instruction in first aid in cases of accident or sudden illnes, and in the transportation of the sick or injured. Classes in first aid and home nursing are available to the public and can be arranged for schools, factories or other groups.

Alberta Association of Registered Nurses - (Calgary District No.3)

Secretary - Miss Maxine Urch, 450 Scarboro Avenue.

Community Nursing Bureau - 1724-14th Avenue W.

An employment service for registered and practical nurses. There are seven private nursing homes.

Prepaid Medical Services - Voluntary prepaid hospitalization is provided by the Blue Cross; prepaid medical services by Medical Services Inc. (Alberta) Ltd., and prepaid hospital and medical services by the Blue Shield Hospital and Medical Services. There is also $1 per day ward hospitalization for city taxpayers; the additional cost being shared equally by the City and the Province. The $1 per day rate may be obtained by non-taxpayers, provided they pay the City an annual fee of $15 for a single person or $20 for a married person and family.

24. PROFESSIONAL AND SKILLED PERSONAL SERVICES
(not including health services)

Type of Service	Number of Establishments
Accountants, public	24
" , chartered	29
" , International	3
Architects	5
Artists, Designers and Photo Engravers	4

(24 continued)

Type of Service	Number of Establishments
Barristers and Solicitors	74
Barber Shops	44
Beauty Parlors	86
Business Services	3
Camera Repairs	1
Caterers	3
Doll Repairs	1
Furniture Repairs	3
Lighter (Pocket) Repairs	1
Locksmith	4
Patent Attorneys	1
Radio Repairs	34
Memor Recording Service	1
Shoe Repairs	17
Watch Repairs	13
Window Cleaners	5
Public Stenographers	6

25. TRANSPORTATION

Canadian Pacific Railway - serves the following points:

Calgary to Winnipeg via Bassano and Medicine Hat
Calgary to Empress via Bassano
Calgary to Winborne via Acme
Calgary to Drumheller via Acme
Calgary to Bassano via Irricana
Calgary to Gleichen via Strathmore
Calgary to Suffield via Blackie and Enchant
Calgary to Vancouver via Revelstoke
Calgary to Vancouver via Macleod and Crow's Nest Pass
Calgary to Lethbridge via Macleod
Calgary to Lethbridge via Vulcan
Calgary to Edmonton via Red Deer
Calgary to Cremona via Crossfield
Calgary to Rocky Mountain House via Red Deer
Calgary to Camrose via Wetaskiwin
Calgary to Coronation via Lacombe
Calgary to Breton via Lacombe
Calgary to East Coulee via Acme or Rosemary

Canadian National Railway - serves the following points:

Calgary to Saskatoon via Drumheller and Alsask
Calgary to Regina via Drumheller and Alsask
Calgary to Wardlow via Hanna
Calgary to East Coulee via Rosedale
Calgary to Edmonton via Alix and Camrose
Calgary to Edmonton via Drumheller and Stettler
Calgary to Spondin via Hanna and Scapa
Calgary to Rocky Mountain House via Alix

Air Transport

There is a fully modern airport owned and operated by the City. This covers 1130 acres and has a privately owned repair plant with ramps connecting with runways. This airport has four hard surfaced runways, 150 ft. wide, whose lengths are 4406,4635,6200 and 6408 ft. In addition there are four parallel strips which measure 4020, 3600 and 3207 by 100 ft. wide, and one 3425 by 75 ft. wide. All taxiways, ramps, etc., are hard surfaced except the west ramp

which is concrete, and measures approximately 1300 ft. by 300 ft. wide.

The airport is fully lighted for night flying operations and is equipped with instrument landing system to facilitate landings in conditions of poor visibility. There are six hangars, four of which are controlled by the City; the other two are controlled by the R.C.A.F.

This airport is a terminal for the following airlines:

Trans-Canada Airlines

Calgary is a point on the TCA mainline, which company serves all parts of Canada, and has an Atlantic Service which serves Bermuda, the Bahamas, Florida and Europe.

Canadian Pacific Airlines

Serves the whole area north of Edmonton, which includes the Yukon, Northwest Territories and Alaska. It also has a Pacific Service serving Australia and the Orient.

All of the above are time scheduled flights.

Local companies undertaking charter flights are as follows:

Chinook Flying Services
Foothills Aviation Limited
Chinook Flying Services also are engaged in flying instruction services as are also the Calgary Flying Club, located on this airport.

Crown companies on the airport and using it as a base are the R.C.A.F. and the R.C.M.P.

Private companies.

Fred Mannix Company - contracting and construction
Standard Gravel and Surfacing Company - contracting and construction.
Pacific Petroleums - oil drilling and exploration
Imperial Oil Limited - oil drilling and exploration

There are also numerous oil companies and drilling companies who use this airport as a base for their operations. This airport is the headquarters of the Calgary Flying Club, and No. 403 Auxiliary Squadron, R.C.A.F. flying Mustangs and Harvards. There are satellite airports at Airdrie, 14 miles distant, Shepard, 10 miles distant and at Currie Barracks there is a modern airport six miles distant, at which is located the R.C.A.F. Repair Depot, run by the Department of National Defence. Calgary personnel handle all air traffic communications for this airport.

Preliminary plans for the construction of a new Administration Building on the west side of the airport (which should be completed within the next two years) are now under consideration by the Dominion Government.

Bus Lines

There is a modern bus depot at the corner of 1st Street W. and 7th Avenue owned by Western Canadian Greyhound Bus Lines Limited, which serves as a terminal for the following bus lines:

Greyhound Bus Lines

Calgary to Edmonton
Calgary to U.S.A. via Macleod, Lethbridge and Coutts
Calgary to Lethbridge via Vulcan to Cardston and Waterton Lakes
Calgary to Drumheller and points east
Calgary to Medicine Hat and points east
Calgary to Banff, Lake Louise and points west
Calgary to High River, Macleod, Nelson, Kingsgate and U.S.A.
Calgary to Banff, Radium and Cranbrook

Cardinal Coach Lines

Calgary to Three Hills, Stettler, Coronation and Consort
Calgary to Drumheller, Munson, Big Valley and Stettler
Calgary to Caroline via Innisfail

Monden Transportation Limited

Calgary to Millarville and Turner Valley

Alberta Trailways Limited

Calgary to Arrowood and Milo

Wrights Bus Line

Calgary to Cochrane, Bottrel and Sundre

There are 55 taxi stands with a total of 227 cabs.

Calgary Transit System

This municipally owned transportation system also owns and operates Bowness Amusement Park which has an area of eighty acres and is located on an island in the Bow River, eight miles west of the city. It provides transportation by electric trolley buses and gas buses. The following fares are in effect with free transfer privileges to any part of the system except between Shouldice and Bowness during the period from Labor Day to May 24th.

Adult fares - 7 tickets for 50¢
3 tickets for 25¢
Cash fare 10¢

Owl fares - 2 a.m. to 5 a.m.
3 adult tickets or 15¢

School fares for students between 7 a.m. and 6 p.m.
10 tickets for 25¢

Children's fares - 10 tickets for 25¢

Single fare to Bowness from May 24th to Labor Day, balance of year one extra ticket west of the Bow River at Shouldice.

There are: 72.2 miles of trolley bus routes
67.0 miles of gas bus routes
81 trolley busses
50 gas busses

	1948	1949	1950
Passengers carried	28,278,715	29,181,002	30,625,086
Revenue	$1,679,858.25	$1,902,518.01	
Expenditure	$1,556,985.83	$1,841,920.10	
Capital invested			4,552,419.41

26. NEWSPAPERS

	July 1950 Paid Circulation
Daily	
Albertan	22,376
Herald	49,743
Daily Oil Bulletin-Mimeographed	
Weekly	
Market Examiner	2,500
Western Oil Examiner	2,645
Semi-Monthly	
Western Farm Leader	27,283
Monthly	
Farm and Ranch Review	121,098
Canadian Cattlemen	11,000
Six Times Each Year	
Canadian Hereford Digest	6,916

27. COMMUNICATIONS

Canadian National Telegraphs
Canadian Pacific Telegraphs
Alberta Government Telephones
Alberta Government Forestry Radio Station
Post Office with postal delivery
Air Mail

Radio Stations

	Watts	Frequency K.C.
CFCN	10,000	1060
CFAC	5,000	960
CKXL	1,000	1140

Radio Amateurs licensed in city - 166

28. FINANCIAL FACILITIES

	No. of Branches
Alberta Government Treasury	1
Bank of Montreal	4
Bank of Nova Scotia	3
Bank of Toronto	1
Canadian Bank of Commerce	3
The Dominion Bank	2
Imperial Bank of Canada	3
The Royal Bank of Canada	5

29. HOTELS

Name	Address	Licensed to sell beer	No.Rooms	Single Rate per day
Alexandra	224-9 Ave. E.	yes	123	$2.00 up
Arlington	513-2 St. W.	no	65	1.50 up
Balmoral	128-7 Ave. E.	no	59	1.50 up
Braemar Lodge	215-4 Ave. W.	no	72	2.00 up
Carlton	126-9 Ave. W.	yes	99	2.25 up
Cecil	4th Ave. & 3 St.E.	yes	100	1.25 up
Colonial	209 - 7 Ave.E.	no	72	1.50 up
Dominion	120-9 Ave. W.	yes	60	1.50 up
Empire	118-9 Ave. E.	yes	120	2.00 up
Empress	219-6 Ave. W.	yes	100	2.25 up
Grand	316-9 Ave. E.	yes	70	1.50 up
Palliser	1st St.W & 9th Ave.	yes	489	4.00 up
Royal	8th Ave. & 2nd St.W.	yes	105	2.50 up
Wales	7 Ave. & 2nd St.W.	yes	210	2.50 up
King Edward	438-9Ave. E.	yes	100	.75 up
Milton	318-4 Ave. E.	no	55	.50 up
National	1042-10 Ave. E.	yes	35	1.25 up
Noble	1216-1 St. W.	yes	150	1.75 up
Palace	104-9 Ave. W.	no	25	1.25 up
Queens	8 Ave. & 2 St.E.	yes	86	1.50 up
Ritz	813 Centre St.	no	21	1.75 up
St. Louis	430-8 Ave. E.	yes	54	1.50 up
St. Regis	124-7 Ave. E.	yes	100	2.50 up
Shamrock	2101-11 St. S.E.	yes	37	1.25 up
Tacoma Lodge	632-9 Ave. E.			
Victoria	121-8 Ave. E.	yes	50	1.50 up
Yale	Centre St. & 9 Ave.	yes	90	2.00 up
York	Centre St. & 7 Ave.	yes	200	3.50 up
Imperial	2nd St.E & 9th Ave.	yes	60	1.50 up

30. TOURIST CAMPS

Name	Classification and No. of Units	Rates $
Cambourne Auto Court	14-A	$5,$6 & $8.00
Uncle Tom's Cabin	7-A	$8 & $10.00
Terrace Motel	10-A	$5 & $7.00
Green Crest Motor Court	14-A	$5 & $8.00
Chinook Motel	5-A,3-B, 25 trailers	$4 to $7.00
Maple Leaf Motor Court	3-B	$5 & $8.00
Mercer's Motor Court	4-A	$5,$6 & $7.00
Grand 'O'Vue Motel	9-A	$6.00 to $10.50
Graddell Motel	8-A	$5. to $9.00
Hillcrest Cabins	8-A	$6 to $8.00
Windsor Motel	4-A	$5. to $7.00 & up
The Stockade	8-A	$4, $5 and $7.00
Mount View Auto Court	14-A	$4 to $9.00
Calgary Tourist Cabins	15-A,14-C	$2.25 to $6.00
Stampede Auto Court	10-A	$5 to $8.00
Park View Auto Court	14-B	$4 to $7.00
Foothills Bungalows	9-A	$3.50 to $7.00
Inglewood Auto Camp	12-B,28-C	$3.50 to $9.00
	85 trailers and tenting space	
Green Gardens Motel	16-A	$6.00 to $9.00
	Trailer accommodation	
Model Auto Court	21-A	$4.00 to $8.00
Blue Bird Motel	12-A	$4.75 to $9.00
	12 Trailers	
Dinny's Motel	6-A	$6.00 to $9.00 up
Blue Nose Auto Court	4-A	$5.00 to $7.00
Motel Moderne	10-A	$5.00 to $8.00

(30 continued)

Name	Classification and No. of Units	Rates
South Trail Motel	4-A,2-C	$3.00 to $8.00
Sunnyside Lodge	7-A	$3.50 to $7.00
Bever Auto Camp	3-A	$5.00 to $7.00
Sunshine Auto Camp	3-B,46-D	$2.00 to $6.00
Bow River Auto Court	8-A	$4.50 to $6.00
Mount Eisenhower Motor Court	10-A	$6.00 to $8.00

Generally trailer rates are $1.00 per day for two persons and 25¢ for each additional person.

31. CHURCHES

Anglican

Christ Church - 8th Street W. between 33rd and 36th Avenues, Elbow Park
Pro-Cathedral of the Redeemer - 7th Avenue and 1st Street E.
St. Augustine's - 7604 22nd A. Street E, Ogden.
St. Barnabas - 12th Street N.W. near corner of 7th Avenue.
St. Gabriel's - 130 32nd Avenue between Centre-B and 1st St.N.W.
St. George's - 24th Avenue East, corner of 1A Street E.
St. John the Evangelist - 1423 8th Avenue E.
St. Luke's - Albert Park
St. Mark's - 17th Street W., corner of 33rd Avenue S.W.
St. Martin's - 2801 21st Avenue W. (West Calgary)
St. Michael and All Angels' - 16th Avenue N.W. and 3rd St.N.W.
St. Peter's - Glenmore
St. Stephen's - 14th Avenue W., corner 10th Street.

Baptist

Bible Institute Baptist Church - 516 8th Avenue W.
Bridgeland German Baptist Church - 233 8th Street N.E.
Crescent Heights Baptist - 1st Street N.W., near 12th Avenue N.W.
Emmanuel Baptist Church - 2040 2nd Avenue N.W.
Riverside Baptist Church - 655 March Road
Heath - 1307 10th Avenue E. (East Calgary)
Hillhurst - 1110 Gladstone Road (Hillhurst)
Olivet - 1412 14th Street W.
Westbourne Baptist Church - 436 13th Avenue E.
First Baptist Church - 13th Avenue and 4th Street W.

Christian Science

First Church of Christ (Scientist) - 622 14th Avenue W., corner of 6th Street. Reading Rooms.

Disciples

Church of Christ Disciples - 517 15th Avenue W.
Ch rch of Christ (Parkhill) - 38A Avenue and 1st Street W.
Church of Christ (Tuxedo Park) - 27th Avenue and Centre Street N.

Greek Orthodox

Greek Orthodox Church - 905 8th Avenue N.E.
St. Vladimir's Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Church - 102 Meredith Road.

Latter Day Saints

Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints - 1507 14th Avenue W.
Latter Day Saints Chapel - 202 Crescent Road.

Hebrew

Congregation of the House of Jacob - 323 5th Avenue E.

Lutheran

Sharon Lutheran Congregation - 212 10th Avenue N.E.
Immanuel - 49 4th Street N.E.
First Evangelical Lutheran Church - 240 6th Avenue W.
Jehovah Lutheran Church - 6A Street N.E. corner Centre Avenue
Mount Calvary - 405 3rd Street W.
Trinity Lutheran Church - 838 3rd Avenue W.
St. John's (German Lutheran) - 202 6A Street N.E.
Lutheran Sunday School - 806 2nd Avenue N.W.

United

Belfast United Church - Belfast Sub-division N.E.
Central - Corner of 1st Street W. and 7th Avenue
Crescent Heights - 202 16th Avenue N.W.
Ebenezer United Church - 401 9th Street N.E.
Hillhurst - 1227 Bowness Road
Knox - 6th Avenue W., corner of 4th Street.
North Hill - 1317 1st Street N.W.
Ogden - 7401 23rd St. East (Ogden)
Parkdale - 2440 5th Avenue N.W.
Pleasant Heights - 1101 20th Avenue N.W.
St. Paul's - 15th Avenue W., corner of 2nd Street W.
Scarboro Avenue - 134 Scarboro Avenue
South Calgary - 30th Avenue and 16th Street S.W.
Parkhill - 123 38A Avenue S.W.
Trinity United Church - 1401 10th Avenue E.
Tuxedo Park United Church - 2720 Centre Street N.
Wesley - 1315 7th Street West
West Calgary - 2035 26A Street W. and 21st Avenue
Zion United Church - 41 7A Street N.E.

Missions

Burning Bush Mission - 228A 8th Avenue E.
Calgary Gospel Mission - 811 3rd Street E.
Calvary Mission - 327 8th Avenue E.
Chinese Mission (Y.M.C.A.) - 120 2nd Avenue W.
Emmanuel Mission - 1212 12th Street W.
Firehall Mission - 944 20th Street E.
Manchester Gospel Mission - Manchester Sub-division
Lighthouse Mission - 406 8th Avenue E.

Presbyterian

Grace Presbyterian Church - 9th Street and 15th Avenue W.
Hungarian Presbyterian - 304 4th Avenue E.
Knox Presbyterian - 1220 2nd Street W.
North Hill Presbyterian - 130 15th Avenue N.W.
Pleasant Heights Presbyterian - 1430 20th Avenue N.W.
St. Andrew's - 1403 8th Avenue E., corner of 13th Street.

Roman Catholic

Holy Trinity Church - Forest Lawn
Our Lady of Perpetual Help - 410 4th Street N.E.
Sacred Heart Church - 1515 13th Avenue W.
St. Ann's - 922 21st Avenue E.
Sainte Famille - 1719 5th Street W.
St. Joseph's - 640 19th Avenue N.W.

Churches (continued)

St. Mary's Cathedral - 219 18th Avenue W.
St. Stephen's (Ruthenian Rite) - Roman Catholic church, 1st Avenue N.E., corner 6th Street
St. Francis - 211 6th Avenue E.
St. John's Church - 10th Street and 3rd Avenue N.W.
Our Lady of Providence Residence - 1804 Centre Street S.

Salvation Army - Headquarters 704 1st Street E.

Citadel Corps - 704 1st Street E.
Officers' Residence - 216 18th Avenue E.
Hillhurst Corps - 1127 Kensington Road (and officers residence)
Men's Social Welfare Department - 515 1st Street E.
Public Relations Department - 610 Leeson-Lineham Building.

Seventh Day Adventists

Seventh Day Adventists Tabernacle - 4th Street W., corner 14th Avenue W.
Seventh Day Adventists Church - 232 8A Street N. E.

Miscellaneous

Alliance Tabernacle - 819 3rd Avenue W.
Calgary First Spiritualist - 412 7th Avenue E.
Calgary Prophetic Bible Institute - 516 8th Avenue W.
Christadelphians - 215 Oddfellows' Building
Christian and Missionary Alliance - 819 13th Avenue W.
Church of Nazarene - 126 14th Avenue W.
Church in the Wildwood - 129A 7th Avenue W.
Church of the Truth - 810 1st Street W.
Church of St. Francis of Assisi (Liberal Catholic) - 116 8th Avenue E.
Congregational Riverside Church - 401-9A Street N.E.
Congregation of the House of David - 323 5th Avenue W.
Evangelical Salem Church - 235A 8th Avenue E.
Free Methodist - 1339 9th Avenue E.
Friends of Israel - 602 McLean Block
Full Gospel Tabernacle - 917 14th Avenue W.
Mission Covenant Church - 510 5th Street W.
Moravian Church - 60 7th Avenue N.E.
Pentecostal Holiness Church - 224 8th Avenue W.
Pentecostal Tabernacle - 928 8th Avenue W.
Scarboro Mennonite Church - 1706 17th Avenue W.
Unity Centre - 221A 8th Avenue W.
Valleyfield Sunday School Hall - Valleyfield Sub-division.

32. FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS

Al Azhar Temple A.A.O.N.M.S.
Ashlar Lodge No. 28, G.R.A., A.F. & A.M.
Bow River Lodge No. 1, G.R.A., A.F. & A.M.
Calgary Arab Red Crescent Society
Calgary Lodge No. 4 of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks
Chee Kung Tong Chinese Masons of Calgary
Chevra Kadusha of Calgary
Calgary Lodge No. 23, G.R.A., A.F. & A.M.
Eastern Star
Grand Lodge of Alberta A.F. & A.M.
Independent Order of Foresters

Lodge Renfrew No. 134, A.F. & A.M., G.R.A.
Mount Lebanon Lodge No. 54 A.F. & A.M., G.R.A.
Maccabees
North Calgary Kiwanis Community Recreation Society
Perfection Lodge No. 60, A.F. & A.M., G.R.A.
Perfection Lodge No. 9 G.R.A., A.F. & A.M.
Rebekahs
Rotary Club of Calgary
Sons of England
St. Mark's Lodge No. 118, A.F. & A.M., G.R.A.
St. Georges Lodge No. 93 I.O.O.F.
Zetland Lodge No. 83 A.F. & A.M., G.R.A.

33. UNIONS, EMPLOYMENT SERVICES AND SERVICE ORGANIZATIONS

UNIONS

Calgary Trades and Labor Council - 229-11th Avenue E., Calgary
Represents the A.F. of L. and T.L.C. Unions.

Calgary Labor Council - 210 Burns Building, Calgary.
Respresents the C.C.L. and C.I.O. Unions.

Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America
Barbers, Hairdressers, Cosmetolgists and Proprietors' International Union of America.
Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers, International Brotherhood.
Boiler Makers, Iron Ship Builders, Welders and Helpers of America International Brotherhood.
Bookbinders, International Brotherhood
Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers International Union of America
Bridge Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers International Association.
Carmen of America, Brotherhood of Railway
Carpenters and Joiners of America, United Brotherhood
Chemcial Workers' Union, International
Clerks, Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees.
Electrical Workers, International Brotherhood
Elevator Constructors, International Union
Engineers, International Union of Operating
Engravers' Union of North America International Photo
Fire Fighters International Association
Garment Workers of America United
Hod Carriers, Building and Common Laborers' Union of America, International
Hotel and Restaurant Employees' and Bartenders' International Union
Machinists, International Association
Maintenance of Way Employees, Brotherhood
Metal Workers' International Association, Sheet.
Molders and Foundry Workers' Union of North America, International
Musicians, American Federation
Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America Brotherhood
Plasters' and Cement Finishers' International Association of the United States and Canada, Operative.
United Association of Journeymen and Apprentices of the Plumbing and Pipe Fitting Industry of the United States and Canada
Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of North America, International
Railway and Motor Coach Employees of America, Amalgamated Association of Street Electric
Stage Employees and Moving Picture Machine Operators of U.S. and Canada, International Alliance of Theatrical.

Stereotypers' and Electrotypers' Union of N.A. International
Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America, International Brotherhood
Telegraphers' Union of North America, The Commercial
Typographical Union, International
Canadian Postal Employees' Association
Letter Carriers, Federated Association
Calgary Alberta Brewers' Agents' Federal Union
Calgary Brewery and Soft Drink Workers' Federal Union
Calgary City Hall Staff Association
Calgary City Health Department Employees' Association
Calgary City Hospital Employees' Association
Calgary Civic Employees Federal Union
Calgary Distillery Workers' Federal Union
Calgary Laundry and Dry Cleaners' Federal Union
Calgary Malt Workers' Federal Union
Calgary Packing Plant Employees' Federal Union
Calgary Public Library Employees' Union
Calgary School Janitors' Association
Calgary Yeast Workers' Federal Union

Amalgamated Building and Construction Workers of Canada, #5
United Packinghouse Workers of America - Local #326
United Packinghouse Workers of America - Local #363
United Packinghouse Workers of America - Local #421
United Packinghouse Workers of America - Local #422
United Mine Workers of America, District #18
Warehouse and Distribution Workers' Local 504
Calgary Metal Workers' Local 800
Alberta Nitrogen Workers' Local 690

Railroad Organizations

Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees and Other Transport Workers
(Division #47)
(Division #169)
(Division #273)

Order of Railroad Conductors
Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen
Order of Railroad Telegraphers
Brotherhood of Railroad Signalmen
Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks
Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers
Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers
Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America

Federated Trades

International Brotherhood of Boilmakers
International Brotherhood of Firemen and Oilers
International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers Local 1033
Brotherhood of Maintenance-of-Way Employees.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

Canadian Corps of Commissionaires - Finds employment for men who have seen active service and been honourably discharged from any branch of His Majesty's forces, the Merchant Navy and Allied forces.

Department of Labour-Federal
Canadian Vocational Training - Training of unemployed persons referred by the Employment offices of the Unemployment Insurance Commission and National Employment Service; vocational training for ex-Service personnel, provision of grants to nurses, teachers and others taking University courses.

National Employment Service - To assist men and women to obtain suitable jobs and employers to secure workers. Special Placements Section to serve handicapped workers; also youth and students.

Unemployment Insurance Commission - Registers insured persons and receives claims for benefits under the Unemployment Insurance Act.

Salvation Army - Maintains an employment service for men.

SERVICE ORGANIZATIONS

Council of Social Agencies (Calgary)
Assumes a major responsibility for the planning and co-ordination of health, welfare and recreational services in the city of Calgary and anticipating and meeting all community needs; prevention of duplication in services; raising standards of efficiency and promoting a well-informed public opinion. Division activities in Child and Family Welfare. Recreational and Group Work, Health and Youth Activities. Committees set up from time to time to study special problems. In 1947, over 50 agencies and organizations active or interested in all phases of welfare work were members of the Council.

Active Club
An association of young men actively interested in community enterprises and social welfare work; affiliated with the Active International.

Alberta Council on Child and Family Welfare
An association of people interested in the study and improvemont of child welfare standards.

Alberta Women's Institute (Calgary Branch)
To assist in the progressive betterment of social conditions, particularly in rural districts.

American Women's Club
A social club for American women; also interested in welfare work.

Calgary Blind Club
A social and recreational club for blind people only. Has Auxiliary of sighted helpers. Club is affiliated with Canadian National Institute for the Blind.

Calgary Business and Professional Women's Club
To improve the status of women in the business and professional world; develop leadership qualities; further social contacts; and provide opportunities for hobbies and recreation.

Calgary Safety Council
To promote safety in all walks of life, industrial, pedestrian, vehicular.

Cosmopolitan Club
Aids and encourages good citizenship; lends assistance to community projects. Main effort at the present time is directed towards the Boy Scouts Organization.

I.O.D.E. Municipal Chapter
Sponsors patriotic, educational and social welfare activities.

Kinsmen Club
A young men's service club, affiliated with International organization. Assists in the sale of T. B. Seals.

Gyro Club
A men's club contributing to the welfare services of the community. Have assisted in equipping a Solarium at the Colonel Belcher hospital and aided such organizations as the Red Cross Society and Booth Memorial Home.

Kiwanis Club
A business and professional men's club affiliated with Kiwanis International. Interested in promoting welfare within the community. Provides services to several child-caring institutions in Calgary.

Knights of Columbus
A denominational society for men providing auxiliary services for Catholic institutions.

Lions Club
A men's service club

Local Council of Women
A central council of local women's organizations, for the purpose of joint study and action on community welfare and other problems of interest to women.

Men's Canadian Club
To inspire in Canadians loyalty and devotion to their country; to encourage the study of history, arts and resources of Canada; to unite Canadians in such work for the welfare of the Dominion.

National Council of Jewish Women
Local social service organization meeting the needs of the community.

Optimist Club
To promote an active interest in good government and civic affairs; to inspire respect for law; to promote patriotism and work for international accord and friendship among all people; to aid and encourage the development of youth throughout the world.

Quota Club of Calgary
A community service club for women, affiliated with Quota International. In Calgary, assist girls in the completion of their education, etc., also works in conjunction with Big Sister Association.

Religious Education Council of Alberta
Operates Children's Work Board, Girls' Work Board and Boys' Work Board.

Rotary Club
An association representative of the various business and professional groups in the city. Sponsors Boys' Town and among its other community welfare activities. Affiliated with Rotary International.

Salvation Army, Public Relations Department
Public Relations liaison office; also in charge of co-ordination, maintenance and finances for welfare activities of the Salvation Army in the city of Calgary.

Social Service Exchange (Council of Social Agencies)
A confidential index for the purpose of identifying the names, addresses and pertinent information on individuals and families receiving assistance from welfare agencies in the community; to prevent duplication and promote inter-action between agencies; membership limited to approved members of the Council of Social Agencies. A temporary Christmas Index prevents duplication in Christmas giving.

Soroptomist Club of Calgary
A community service club for women.

Stagette Club of Calgary
Assists Maidstone Street School, London, England; needy families at Christmas; Junior Red Cross Hospital and Girls' Town.

Women's Canadian Club
To provide an opportunity for members to hear questions of general interest discussed; to foster patriotism; to encourage the study of the institutions, history, arts, literature and resources of Canada; and to unite Canadians in such work for the welfare and progress of the Dominion as may be desirable and expedient.

Women's Volunteer Department (Council of Social Agencies)
Provides volunteers on a part-time basis to recognized welfare organizations to give assistance in the following categories: home visiting, clerical, helping in clinics, play groups, driving, etc. All volunteers are registered at a central index.

Calgary Ministerial Association
A voluntary and non-legislative organization of ministers of the Protestant denominations in the city.

Canadian Legion B.E.S.L. Calgary, (Alberta No. 1 Branch)
Association of war veterans; assists with problems relating to the adjustment of pensions, allowances, treatment, re-establishment, etc.

Community Chest of Calgary
An organization of public-spirited citizens and voluntary welfare organizations for the collection and administration of funds obtained through an annual campaign for the support of the 21 affiliated agencies.

Knights of the Round Table
A discussion group for business and professional men.

Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.
To promote and develop public interest in the prevention of cruelty to animals; inspects stock yards and slaughter houses. Investigates reports of cruelty, sickness and loss of owner. Inspector received approximately 1,200 calls in 1947.

34. CLUBS, SOCIEITES, AND VARIOUS ORGANIZATIONS

Active Club - Secretary, Ken Nixon, 2439-5th Avenue N.W.
Air Cadet League of Canada, No. 52 (Calgary)-Squadron R.A.C.A. Civilian Committee-Hon. Secy. Treasurer., P. E. Heather, c/o Gas Company.
Alberta Anti-Vivesection and Humane Education Society - Secretary, Mrs. J. McNair, 1722-25A Street W.
Alberta Association of Registered Nurses (Calgary District No. 3)- Secretary, Miss Maxine Urch, 450 Scarboro Avenue
Alberta Cattle Breeders' Association
Alberta Council on Child and Family Welfare - Secretary, Mrs. L.G. Fisher, 805 1st Avenue W.
Alberta Federation of Agriculture - Secretary, Mr. J. R. McFall, 515 Lougheed Building
Alberta Federation of Home and School Associations
Alberta Federation of Labor - Secretary, H. G. Turner, Labor Temple, Edmonton.
Alberta Field Trials Club - Secretary, Geoff W. Tomlinson, 316 8th Avenue W.
Alberta Fish and Game Association - Secretary, Geo. M. Spargo, 405 8th Avenue W.

Alberta Funeral Directors' and Embalmers' Association - Secretary, J. C. Wainwright, 26 Central Building
Alberta Girls' Work Board - Secretary - Mrs. W. R. Shearer, 1101-7A Street N. W.
Alberta Horse Breeders Association
Alberta Hotels Association - Secretary, Fred Thomson, 306 Foothills Building.
Alberta Insurance Agents' Association - Secretary, J. C. Wainwright, 26 Central Building
Alberta Kennel Club - Secretary, R. V. Hyde, 434 13th Street N.W.
Alberta Light Horse Association - Secretary, E. H. Crooks, 244 Scarboro Avenue
Alberta Livestock Associations - Secretary, J. Chas. Yule, Exhibition Grounds.
Alberta Motor Association - Secretary-Manager, L. M. Saint, 1816 18A Street W.
Alberta Motor Transport Association - 1411 2nd Street E. Jack Taylor, Secretary.
Alberta Old Age Pensioners Society - Secretary, Miss Ethel Baker, 72 Calgary Apartments.
Alberta and Canadian Percheron Association - Secretary, Hardy E. Salter, 18 Central Building
Alberta Pharmaceutical Association Inc., - Secretary, C. W. Pickup, Ingraham Building
Alberta Poultry Federation
Alberta Swine Breeders' Association
Alberta Taxicab Operators' Association - Secretary, James Marsh, Time Taxi Palace Hotel.
Alberta Teachers' Association. Calgary City Local - Secy.Treasurer, Geo. Dann, B. A., 458 26th Avenue N.W.
Alberta United Services Institute - Hon. Sec.Treasurer, Col. D. G. L. Cunnington, O.B.E., M.C., 501 Grain Exchange Building
Alumnae Association, Calgary General Hospital - Corr. Secretary, Miss Nora K. Baker, General Hospital
Amalgamated Building and Construction Workers of Canada - Local 5 (C.C.L.), 114 7th Avenue E., Secretary, P. B. Hooper
American Woman's Club of Calgary - Corr. Secretary, Mrs. V. J. Moroney, 1119 Sydenham Road
Amputations Society
Army, Navy and Airforce Veterans in Canada, Calgary Unit - Secretary, S. Snyder, 3013 6th Street W.
Associated Canadian Travellers - Secretary, R. D. Buchan, Office 513 P. Burns Building.
Auctioneers' Association of Alberta, Inc., - Secretary, J. C. Wainwright, 26 Central Bldg.,
Big Sister Association of Calgary - Director and Personal Counsellor, Mrs. Hilda Brown, 718 2nd Street East
Bow Valley Lawn Bowling Club - Secretary, Wm. Davidson, 112 15th Street N. W.
Bow Valley Ratepayers' Association - Secretary, Conrad Pfeifer, 1019 5th Avenue W.
Boy Scouts Association (District Headquarters) - Secy.Treasurer, J. Fleming, 463 12th Street N.W.
Boys' Work Board of Alberta - Secretary, Everett C. Cameron, 2007 26A Street S. W.
Bridgeland Riverside Community Association - Corr. Secretary, Mrs. A. Wright, 802 5th Avenue N.E.
British and Foreign Bible Society - District Secretary, Rev. A. S. Wood, 123 14th Street N. W.
Calgary Amateur Radio Association - Secretary, Mrs. D. G. Ciccone, 516 10th Street W.
Calgary Blind Club - Secretary, W.H. Phillips, 1605 Centre St. N.

Calgary Board of Trade
Calgary Boys' Club - Supervisor, P. D. Clarke, 605 7th Avenue E.
Calgary Business and Professional Women's Club - Secretary, Miss May V. Luzi, 1323 15th Avenue W.
Calgary Community Recreation Association - Secretary, Mrs. J. R. Kohn, 311 5th Avenue E.
Calgary Council of Social Agencies
Calgary Dahlia Society - Secretary, R. J. McNeil, 732 3rd Ave. W.
Calgary and District Fastball Association - Secretary, Reg. Houghton, 1639 6th Street N.W.
Calgary and District Red Chevron Association - Secretary, St. Geo. Clarke, 201 15th Street N.W.
Calgary Exhibition and Stampede
Calgary Federation of Civic Employees - Secretary, L.D. McDougall
Calgary Fish and Game Association - Secretary, W. R. Wolley-Dod, 3825 7A Street S.W.
Calgary General Ministerial Association - Secretary, Rev. Canon E. H. Maddocks, 1407 10th Street W.
Calgary Gladiolus Society - Secy.Treasurer, Mrs. Douglas Smith, 1912 2nd Street N.W.
Calgary Golf and Country Club - Secretary, D.P. McLaws, 25 Canada Life Building
Calgary Home Economics Association - Secretary, Miss Jean Black, Central Alberta Sanatorium
Calgary Horticultural Society
Calgary Junior Chamber of Commerce - Secretary, Phil. K. Carry, 221 28th Avenue N.E.
Calgary Lawn Bowling Club - Secretary, R. B. Gale, 1309 15th Ave. W.
Calgary League of the Hard of Hearing - Secretary, J. O. Roberts, 310 11A Street N.W.
Calgary Medical Society - Secretary, Dr. J.J. Porter,224 7th Ave.W.
Calgary Musicians' Protective Association - Secretary, Wm. Morris, 827 4A Street N. E.
Calgary Old Folks Home - Supterintendent, Mrs. A. E. McKillop, 938 15th Avenue W.
Calgary Philatelic Society - Secretary, H.V. Lewis, 420 12th St.N.W.
Calgary Poultry Association
Calgary Presbytery, The United Church of Canada - Secretary, Rev. O. F. Cypris, M.A.,1634 30th Ave. S.W.
Calgary Rifle Association - Secretary, Mary Wallace, 435 13th St.N.W.
Calgary Safety Council - Secretary, Archie Edwards, 658 26th Ave.N.W.
Calgary School Division No. 41 of the Province of Alberta - Secy.-Treasurer, O. P. Gosling, 1001 8th Avenue W.
Calgary Sea Cadets - Secretary, M. C. James, 215 6th Avenue W.
Calgary Social Credit Constituency - Secretary, Miss Irene Arnason, 1003 7th Avenue W.
Calgary Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals - Secretary, Miss Muriel Jones, 2405 Centre Street S.
Calgary Tennis Club - Secretary, Hugh C. Boucher, 1715 4th Street W.
Calgary Theatres Association - Secretary, D. C. Menzies, c/o Palace Theatre
Calgary Trades and Labor Council - Secretary, H. B. Brogden, c/o Labor Temple
Calgary Tuberculosis Association - President, H.S. Young, 3825 5th Street W.
Calgary Tuxis Advisory Council - Chairman, J. Roger Flumerfelt, 302 8th Avenue N. E.
Calgary Women's Institute - Secretary, Mrs. H. E. Ryan, 1403 2nd St.W.
Calgary Women's Liberal Association - Secretary, Mrs. Robert Mamini
Calgary Women's Progressive Conservative Association - Corr. Secy., Mrs. Mary L. Attwood, 207 Anderson Apts
Calgary Women's Literary Club - Secretary, Mrs. D. L. MacKenzie, 1409 Joliet Avenue.
Calgary Women's Research Club - Secretary, Miss Doris Attwood, 1827 17th Avenue W.

Calgary Zoological Society - Secy.Treasurer, V. W. Brown, 407a 8th Avenue W.
Canada Club of Calgary - Secretary, Mrs. William Lock, 3 Hatfield Court
Canada Authors' Association, Calgary Branch - Secretary, Mrs. Ellen Jones, 1716 25A St. W.
Canadian Cancer Society - Secy.Treasurer, Fred Kenny, 111 Scarboro Avenue
Canadian Club of Calgary - Secretary, A. W. Dingle, 725 Bowness Rd.
Canadian Corps Association, Calgary Branch.- Secretary, A. L. White, 1923 26th Street W.
Canadian Corps of Commissionaires, Calgary Division - Commandant, S. J. Patterson, Chief Constable, Police Building.
Canadian Girls in Training, Calgary Girls' Council - Corr. Secy., Miss Margaret McLeod,932 15th Ave.W.
Canadian Handicrafts Guild, Calgary Branch - Secretary, Mrs. O.B. Fryer, 523 4th Avenue W.
Canadian Legion B.E.S.L., Provincial Command - Secretary, D. E. Fraser, 601 Leeson-Lineham Block, Calgary.
Canadian Legion B.E.S.L., Ladies Auxiliary to Calgary No. 1 Branch- Secretary, Mrs. Amy Jackson, 225 17th Ave.E.
Canadian Legion B.E.S.L. Ogden Branch - Secretary, C. B. Hamilton, 51 South Hill, Ogden
Canadian National Institute for the Blind - Executive Officer, Ronald V. Hewlett, 1305 5th Street N.W.
Canadian Red Cross Society - Hon. Secretary, Lt.- Col. D. H. Tomlinson, 1209 Premier Way.
Canadian Red Cross Society, Calgary Branch - Welfare Secretary,Mrs. A. R. Ryan. Office 707 13th Avenue W.
Capitol Hill Community Association - Secretary, Mrs. J. McMurray, 1431 21st Avenue N. W.
Catholic Women's League of Canada - Chairman of Civic Committee, Mrs. T. Ranaghan, 2118 Hope St.
Central Community Association - Secretary - Treasurer, Mrs. Catherine Bayne, 930 15th Avenue W.
Chevro Kadisho of Calgary (Jewish Burial Society) - Secretary, M. Wolochow, "L" Connaught Apartments.
Child Hygiene Clinic - Nurse in Charge, Health Department, City Hall, Miss M. Lavell.
Children's Hospital Aid Society - Secretary, Mrs. Stewart Adams, 926 Rideau Road
Community Chest of Calgary, Secretary, Eric D. McGreer, 120 7th Ave.W.
Co-operative Commonwealth Federation, Calgary Constituency Association.- Secretary, R. S. Bellingham, 529 13th Avenue W.
Co-operative Commonwealth Federation, Women's Council - Secretary, Miss M. Bruce, 1016 16th Avenue W.
Cosmopolitan Club - Secretary, D. S. Topley, 502 Greyhound Building.
Credit Unions - Secretary Mgr., G. A. Swales, 20 Alberta Block
Crescent Heights Community Club - Secretary, Miss Eve Mann, 1314 4a Street N. W.
Division of Social Hygiene, 711 3rd Street E. - Doctor in charge, D. J. A. Reid
Earl Grey Golf Club - Secretary, M. Gossip, 433 13th Street N. W.
Elbow Park Residents' Association - Secretary, Robert E. Waller,C.A., 3802 5th Street S. W.
Ex-Sheriff King Home - Secretary, A. R. Dingman, Royal Trust Company
Family Welfare Bureau
Farmers' Union of Alberta, 10128 98th Street,Edmonton.- Secy.Treas. R. J. Boutillier
Field of Honour - Secretary, A. Munro, Parks Department, City Hall.
Girl Guides (Calgary Division) - Divisional Commissioner, Mrs. T. Bishop, 1419 26th Street W.
Girls' Town Club - Director, Mrs. M. McNaughton, 139a 26th Avenue W.
Glencoe Club - Secretary, F. Stuart Aiken, Glencoe Club
Glengarry, Killarney Ratepayers' and Community Association - Secretary, Miss E. N. Cowan,2427 26A St.S.W.

Good Cheer Club of Wesley United Church - Secretary, Miss Helen Marshall, 540a Crescent Rd.
Grandview Ratepayers' and Residents' Association - Secretary, Mrs. H. Pederson, 840 23rd Avenue S.E.
Gyro Club - Secretary, G. D. Ash, 3207 7th Street W.
Hillhurst-Sunnyside Community Association - Secretary, Mrs. E. Davidson, 1002 Blvd. N. W.
Hollandia Social Service Club - Secretary, Joe Wensink, 340 14th Avenue E.
Home and School Association, Alberta Federation - Secretary, Mrs. F. G. Gleed, 4228 16th Street S.W.
Home and School Association (Calgary Council) - Corr. Secretary, Mrs. D.J. McLaughlin, 2719 Wolfe St.
Hungarian Canadian Club - Secretary, Joe Olah, 323 4th Avenue E.
Imperial Order, Daughters of the Empire - Secretary, Mrs. C. R. Puley, 1716 7th Street W.
Inglewood Lawn Bowling Club - Secretary, L. O. Haberthur, 1102 8th Street E.
Inglewood Ratepayers' Association - President, D. E. Marchant, 1006 8th Avenue E.
Institute of Chartered Accountants of Alberta - Secretary, M. C. McCannel, F.C.A., 713 McLeod Building, Edmonton.
Junior Red Cross Hospital - Superintendent, Dr. M. G. Cody.
Kinsmen Club of Calgary - Secretary, T. C. Joyce, c/o Osler, Hammond & Nanton, 56 Canada Life Building
Kiwanis Club of Calgary - Secretary, Arthur West, 302 4th Ave. W.
Knights of Columbus - Secretary, Hubert Roy, 940 12th Avenue W.
Knights of the Round Table - President, Norman F. Priestley, 125 11th Avenue E.
Last Post Fund - Secretary, A. Munro, Parks Dept., City Hall
Lions Club of Calgary - Secretary, L. Traverner, 1753 1st Ave. N.W.
Local Council of Women - Corr. Secretary, Mrs. F. G. Grevett, 224 13th Avenue W.
Lower Sunalta Community Club - President, H.C. Harper, 1506 11th Avenue W.
Manchester Ratepayers and Community Association - Secretary, Mrs. R. W. Pust, 5536 2nd Street S. W.
Millican Recreation Club - Secretary, J. Story, 6046 18A Street S.E.
Motion Picture Projectionists Local 302 - Secretary, J. H. Ellis, 323 11th Avenue N.E.
Mount Royal College Educational Club - Secretary, Mrs. E. D. Campbell, 708 Crescent Road.
Mount Royal Community Club - Secretary, Mrs. D. J. McLaughlin, 2719 Wolfe Street
Mountview Social Service Home - Superintendent in charge - Miss Jean W. Rodger
Municipal Districts
Municipal Golf Course - Steward, Joe Ferguson, Club House, 2625 10th Avenue W.
National Parks Association of Canada - Executive Secretary, W.J.S. Walker, 408 Grain Exchange Building
Navy League of Canada - Secretary, M. C. James, 215 6th Avenue W.
North Hill Community and Athletic Association - Secretary, T. Turner, 902 18th Avenue N.W.
Nutrition Council
Ogden Convalescent Hostel, Provincial - Superintendent, J. A. Buchanan, Ogden.
Ogden and District Community Club and Ratepayers' Association - Secretary, Geo. Moss, 7417 22A Street S. E.
Optimist Club of Calgary - Secretary, George Bullied, 1808 Westmount Road
Parkhill Ratepayers and Community Association - Secretary Treasurer, Leo Bowes, 3824 2nd Street W.
Polo Club

Probus Club - Secretary, Fraser Harrison, c/o Birks Jewelry
Property Owners Association of Calgary - President, I. Graham, 2748 14th Street W.
Quota Club of Calgary - Secretary, Miss Georgina Drowley, 318 12th Street N. W.
Regal Golf Club - Secretary, S. VanAalst, 1704 1st Street N.E.
Religious Education Council of Alberta - Secretary, Everett C. Cameron, 2007 26A St. S.W.
Renfrew Club - President, L. C. J. Ingraham, c/o Bowladrome
Rotary Club of Canada, Palliser Hotel - Secretary, Harry M. Hunter, 215 6th Avenue W.
Royal Caledonian Curling Club, Alberta Branch - Secretary, S. W. Foss, 532 14th Avenue N.E.
Royal Canadian Air Cadets, No. 52 (Calgary) Squadron - Commanding Officer, P. Cormack,F/L, c/o Tax Department, City Hall
Salvation Army - Divisional Commander, Brigadier Fred Merrett, 10030 102nd Street, Edmonton
Salvation Army, Sunset Lodge - Superintendent, Major Ida Tindale, 1302 8th Avenue N.W.
Salvation Army Booth Memorial Children's Home - Superintendent, Major Edward Broom, 17th Avenue & 29th St.W.
Salvation Army Grace Hospital - Superintendent in charge, Major Nellie Jolly, 1402 8th Avenue N.W.
Salvation Army Social Service Centre and Men's Hostel - Superintendent, Sr. Major David Rea, 1st St.E.
Scarboro Community Club - Secretary, E. W. Edwards, 237 Scarboro Avenue
Social Security League of Canada - Secretary, Mrs. M. MacCulloch, 305 18th Avenue W.
Social Service
Soroptomist Club of Calgary - Secretary, Elsie Kneeshaw, 537 Riverdale Avenue
South African Veterans' Association, Calgary and District - Secy. B. Ginsberg, K. C., 817 Lancaster Bldg.,
South Calgary Park Community Club - Secretary, Ron R. Packer, 2115 31st Avenue S. W.
South Hill Ratepayers' Association - Secretary, J. Holmes, 8048 24th Street E.
Southern Alberta Pioneers and Old Timers' Association (Pioneers of 1890) Secretary, Leishman McNeill, 1121 Premier Way
Stagette Club of Calgary - Secretary, Margt. Stewart, 1525 15th Ave.W.
Tuxedo Community Club,- Secretary, Mrs. J. Corsiatto, 201 28th Ave. N. W.
United Commercial Travellers of America - Secy. Treasurer, A. P. Rollo, 1312 13th Avenue W.
United Farm Women of Alberta - President, Mrs. Vera Lowe, R. R. 2, St. Albert, Alberta.
United Mine Workers of America, District 18 - Secy. Treasurer, A. J. Morrison, 102 P. Burns Building
University Women's Club - Corr. Secretary, Mrs. L. M. Clark, 3803 7th Street W.
Vacant Lots Garden Club
Valleyfield Improvement Association - Secretary, G. N. Richardson, 2417 53rd Avenue S. E.
Veterinary Medical Association of Alberta - Secretary, Dr. J. C. Wainwright, 26 Central Building
Victoria Community Association - Secretary, E. Le Geyt, 1309 2nd St.E.
Victorian Order of Nurses - Secretary, Mrs. Lorraine Patrick, 855 Prospect Avenue
War Amputations of Canada, Calgary Branch - Secretary, A. W. Glowa, 2212 16A Street S. W.
Western Canada Bituminous Coal Operators' Association - Secretary, W. C. Whittaker, 204 Alberta Block

Western Canada Insurance Underwriters' Association - Supt. for Alberta, R. J. Crighton, 200 Lougheed Bldg.,
Western Canada Petroleum Association, 309 Lancaster Building - Secretary, G. L. Humphries.
West Hillhurst Community Association - Secretary, George Gauld, 2435 5th Avenue N. W.
West Mount-Pleasant Community Association - Secy. Treasurer, A. W. Cook, 538 25th Avenue N. W.
Winston Heights Community Association - Secretary, Mrs. E. Calvin, 429 29th Avenue N.E.
Women's Canadian Club - Secretary, Mrs. J. Elliott White, 1626 13th Avenue W.
Women's Christian Temperance Union - Secretary, Mrs. Gordon Sugden, 1610 15th Street E.
Wood's Christian Homes - Chairman, W. J. Snaddon, 3817 Elbow Drive
Young Men's Christian Association - General Secretary, H. W. Kingerley, Y.M.C.A.
Young Women's Christian Association - President, Mrs. J. D. Williams, 3409 11th Street W.

EDUCATION

Calgary Public School District No. 19 consists of the non-Roman Catholic Public schools within the city limits. It is governed by the Public School Board, the seven members of which are elected by popular vote for a term of two years. The number of members to be elected for each year is determined by the number of vacancies.

The policy set by the Board is administered by the Superintendent, Mr. F. G. Buchanan, M.A. LL.D. whose office is located in the McDougall School, 6th Street W. and 5th Avenue.

The compulsory ages for school attendance are from seven to fifteen years. All beginners who will reach their sixth birthday by January 31st of any year are admitted at September 1st of the previous year. The age of admission to kindergarten classes is one year below this.

The necessary text books and supplies including excercise books, pencils, etc., are supplied free to pupils of Grades 1 to 1X inclusive.

The City Health Department is responsible for regular medical inspection of the children in attendance at the Calgary schools. A dental clinic is maintained at the City Hall and is free to all children of the city under fifteen years of age.

Growth of Calgary Public Schools

	Pupils			Teachers			
Year	Public	High	Total	Public	High	Sp.	Total
1900	674	65	739	11	2		13
1905	1,492	79	1,571	25	3		28
1910	2,856	200	3,056	73	7		80
1915	7,398	604	8,002	163	24	19	206
1920	9,258	1,079	10,337	251	37	31	319
1925	10,829	1,901	12,730	262	54	17	333
1930	12,057	2,916	14,973	314	98	33	445
1935	10,072	Jr.1,198 Sr.3,553	14,823	250	Jr.42 Sr.103	25	420
1940	8,355	Jr.2,520	13,657	223	Jr.66	31	409
1943	8,332	Jr.2,467 Sr.2,293	13,092	227	Jr.67 Sr.81	30	405
1944	8,216	Jr.2,537 Sr.2,381	13,134	231	Jr.69 Sr.85	31	416

35 continued

Year	Public	High	Total	Public	High	Sp.	Total
1945	8,243	Jr.2,457 Sr.2,649	13,349	238	Jr. 68 Sr. 90	33	429
1946	8,405	Jr.2,299 Sr.2,825	13,527	248	Jr. 70 Sr.101	33	452
1947	8,747	Jr.2,213 Sr.2,752	13,712	256	Jr. 71 Sr.103	33	463
1948	9,360	Jr.2,287 Sr.2,667	14,314	289	Jr. 91 Sr.102		482
1949	10,122	Jr.2,367 Sr.2,600	15,089	301	Jr. 97 Sr.103		501

Note: From the year 1906 the figures given are based on the average monthly enrollment.

In the Calgary Public School system there are forty-eight units of administration occupying fifty-eight school buildings. These administrative units range in number of pupils and teachers from Western Canada High School with 1,442 pupils and 56 teachers and Balmoral School with 1,045 pupils and 30 teachers to Belfast and Millican, each with one teacher and about 20 pupils. Below is a list of all the schools in the city, with grades taught, and the enrollment.

School	Grades	Enrollment
Alexandra	K-6	243
Balmoral, Elem. & Jr. High	1-9	1045
Bankview	K-4	113
Belfast	1-6	17
Bow View	K-6	707
Bridgeland	K-6	265
Capitol Hill	1-2	73
Cliff Bungalow	1-6	115
Colonel Walker Cottage	1-3	75
Colonel Walker Elem. & Jr. H.	1,4-9	429
Connaught	1-9	485
Currie	K-8	256
Earl Grey	1-8	293
Elbow Park	K-6	307
Erlton	1-5	66
Glengarry	1-6	488
Grand Trunk	1-2	66
Haultain	K-9	362
Hillhurst Cottage	1-4	74
Hillhurst Junior High	7-9	409
James Short	K-8	333
King Edward	K-9	570
King George	K-8	597
Langevin Junior High	7-9	300
Manchester	1-6	152
Millican	1-5	27
Mount Royal	K-8	261
Mount View	1-6	320
McDougall	K-8	318
North Calgary	1-8	56
North Mount-Pleasant	1-3	147
Ogden	1-7	111
Park Hill	1-6	109
Queen's Park	1-6	319
Ramsay	K-7	387
Rideau Park Elem. & Jr. High	1-9	407
Riverside	K-6	273
Stanley Jones	K-8	625

35 continued

School	Grades	Enrollment
Sunalta Elem. & Jr. H.	1-9	625
Sunalta Cottage	1-3	73
Sunnyside Bungalow	1-6	172
Sunnyside Cottage	K-3	118
Tuxedo Park	1-4	153
University Demonstration	1-9	348
Victoria	K-8	403
Central High	10-12	525
Crescents Heights High	10-12	687
Western Canada High	10-12	1442

There are three main divisions in the school organization, the Elementary School composed of Grades 1 to Vl for pupils of six to twelve years, the Junior High School or Intermediate for pupils of Grades Vll, Vlll and lX, and the Senior High Schools for pupils of Grades X, Xl and Xll.

In the Elementary Schools all pupils pursue the same studies: English, including Reading, Literature, Speech Training, Language and Spelling; Arithmetic, Social Studies, Elementary Science and Health Education, Physical Education, Art and Music.

In the Junior High School grades for pupils of from twelve to fifteen years of age, there are both compulsory and optional studies. The compulsory subjects are English, Social Studies, Mathematics, General Science, Health and Physical Education. The optional studies are Art, Music, Dramatics, General Shop or Household Economics, French and Bookkeeping. It is expected that pupils who plan to continue their school education beyond the Junior High School stage will be enabled through a sampling of the various optional subjects to choose those courses in the Senior High School which are suited to their aptitudes and abilities.

The Senior High School offers the following courses: Matriculation, Faculty of Education, General and Technical. Grade lX standing is requisite for admission to any Senior High School.

At Central High School, matriculation and Faculty of Education courses are offered. At Crescent Heights High School these courses are offered, and in addition, General, Household Economics and Commercial Courses are available. At the present time this school is being converted to a composite high school where all academic and practical courses of the high school program will be offered.

At Western Canada High School full technical courses are offered as well as general courses with options in technical subjects. The technical subjects include Drawing and Design, Electricity, Fabrics and Dress, Household Economics, Mechanical Drawing, Metals, Motor Mechanics, Needlework, Printing and Woodwork.

The Commercial Department of the Western Canada High School provides courses of three years, two years and one year to students who have completed Grade lX, Grades X and Xl, and Grades Xll courses respectively in other schools. The specialized commercial subjects offered in this school are Typewriting, Stenography, Bookkeeping, Office Practice and Commercial Law.

The enrollment in the three high schools for the past five years is as follows:

	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
Central	569	542	527	539	525
Crescent Heights	817	833	786	717	687
Western Canada	1496	1366	1353	1392	1442

The number of pupils who remain in school from grade to grade in the upper half of the schools appears to be high when compared with other cities in Canada. In December, the enrollment by grades from Grade V11 to X11 was as follows:

Grade V11	1210	Grade X	1015
Grade V111	1160	Grade X1	871
Grade 1X	1133	Grade X11	768

The ability of Western Canada High School to provide a great variety of courses in both practical and adademic subjects is responsible in considerable measure for the relatively high enrollments in high school grades in Calgary.

Night Classes

Evening classes in Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping, Penmanship and Commercial Law, in Matriculation subjects and in Shop and Household Economics subjects are given each year from September until April. Courses in Physical Training, Speech Training and Dramatics and other subjects are given if there is sufficient demand for them. All night classes are held in Western Canada High School. In the month of December, 1949, the students were enrolled as follows:

Grade X11 Academic (maximum of three subjects)...56
English and Citizenship (displaced persons).....149
Public Speaking and Economics (Labor groups).....19
Typing and Shorthand.....72
Technical (woodwork, sewing, leathercraft).....155
The total staff was 21 and the total enrollment 451

Non-resident High School pupils are charged the following fees:
Grades X, X1 and X11 - $125 per year.

Permanent Employees of the Board

High School Teachers	103
Junior High School Teachers	95
Public School Teachers	296
Supervisors	7
Attendance Officer	1
Building Department	10
Janitors	75
Administrative Staff	15
High School Study Supervisors and Librarians	4
High School Stenographers	6
	612

Percentage Distribution of Annual Expenditure, 1949

	Expenditure	Per Cent of Total
Debenture Payments	$288,555.04	12.24
Administrative Expenses	50,565.51	2.14
Teachers' Salaries	1,510,835.07	64.10
Classroom and Pupils Supplies and Equipment	100,867.73	4.28
Janitors' Salaries	142,432.89	6.04
Janitors' Supplies and materials	8,844.04	.38
Fuel	34,853.57	1.48
Water, Light and Power	20,878.75	.89
Insurance and Taxes	17,725.52	.75
Miscellaneous	35,977.92	1.53
Maintenance of Bldgs.(wages and materials)	145,547.24	6.17
	$ 2,357,083.28	100.00

Assessment and Taxation

For the year ending December 31st, 1949

Total assessed value in Municipality	$74,258,550.00
Total assessed value in School District	68,103,650.00
Municipal Tax Rate - 59 mills	
Total Municipal Tax Levy	4,371,423.28
Total school Tax Levy	2,117,765.00
School Tax Rate - 31.5225 mills	

Insurance

Buildings	4,536,900.00
Furniture and Equipment	319,900.00
Total insurance	4,856,800.00

Public School Debenture Debt, December 31st, 1949 - $2,580,100.00

Calgary Roman Catholic Separate School District No. 1, consists of the Roman Catholic Schools within the city limits. It is governed by the Separate School Board, the five members of which are elected by popular vote for a term of two years, and the number of members to be elected each year is determined by the number of vacancies.

The policy set by the Board is administered by the Secretary-Treasurer and Superintendent, Mr. R. A. Cannon, B. A., whose office is located at St. Mary's Girls' School, 19th Avenue and 2nd Street West.

	Grades Taught		No. of Pupils		No. of Teachers	
	1948	1949	1948	1949	1948	1949
St. Mary's Boys' School	7-12	7-12	222	202	7	7
St. Mary's Girls' School	1-12	1-12	389	369	13	13
Holy Angels' School	1-8	1-8	170	142	8	8
Sacred Heart School	1-9	1-9	203	230	6	6
St. John's School	1-8	1-8	136	139	4	4
St. Joseph's School	1-8	1-8	188	233	5	7
St. Angela's School	1-8	1-8	185	217	7	7
St. Anne's School	1-9	1-9	241	221	8	7
Holy Name School	1-4	1-6	32	58	1	2
St. Anthony's School		1-6		35		1
				1846		

Cost per pupil 1948 $116.15 1949 $130.90

The St. Mary's Boys' and St. Mary's Girls' Schools give the complete Academic High School Courses.

The resident students attending the city Catholic Schools who have completed Grade 1X and wish to take a Technical or Commercial Course may do so at the Western Canada High School. The Separate School Board will pay their fees.

In addition to the regular classes there are in operation at Holy Angels' School a Household Economics Centre for the girls of grades V11 to 1X and a General Shop Centre for the boys of the same grades and an opportunity class for retarded pupils.

Growth of Separate Schools

Statistics

Year	Teachers	Schools	Enrollment
1907	7	0	175
1910	10	1	300
1915	24	6	939
1920	35	8	1,073

35 continued

Year	Teachers	Schools	Enrollment
1925	38	8	1,196
1930	44	8	1,512
1935	48	8	1,448
1940	53	8	1,580
1942	55	8	1,587
1943	55	8	1,588
1944	55	8	1,623
1945	57	8	1,611
1946	58	8	1,670
1947	58	8.	1,703
1948	64	9	1,720
1949	64	9	1,765

Note: From the year 1918 on, the figures given are based on the average monthly enrollment. Prior to that time the figures are the total enrollment, taking the year as a unit.

Headquarters of Calgary Rural School Division No. 41 is located at 1001 - 8th Avenue W. The division consists of 80 school districts divided into five sub-divisions and is governed by a school board of five members. These members are elected to represent each sub-division for a three year term. The policy set by the board is administered by the secretary-treasurer, Mr. O. P. Gosling. The division covers the area within a 35 mile radius around Calgary.

There are 44 schools operating with 76 teachers; 36 schools have been closed and consolidated.

Number of pupils 2400, with 539 of this number receiving their education at schools other than divisional schools.

Pupils are transported to schools in 32 buses that are engaged under contract.

	1949
Average cost per classroom	$36,000,00
Average cost per pupil	145.00

There is a Divisional Superintendent of schools appointed by the Department of Education, who acts in an advisory capacity to the Board, in addition to being the inspector of schools for the division.

Mount Royal Junior College - 7th Avenue and 11th Street W.

In 1910 Mount Royal College was established by charter from the provincial government as a secondary school. Twenty years later the work of the college was expanded to include courses in the first and second years of University training, and the Charter revised to give Mount Royal the status of a Junior College in affiliation with the University of Alberta. The work of the college is divided into four departments.

(1). University Department - First year University courses in B.A., B.Sc. and M.D., B.Sc. and D.D.S., B.A. and B.Sc. in engineering. B.A. and LL.B., honour courses in petroleum engineering.

(2) High School Department - High School courses are offered in Grades X, Xl and Xll, under the regulations of the Department of Education of Alberta, to students with B or better standing in Grade lX.

(3) Commercial Department - Practical business and secretarial courses, under well-qualified instructors and with modern equipment.

(4) Conservatory of Music - Complete courses in all branches of music. Students may specialize in the diploma courses of the Royal Conservatory of Music of Toronto, the Associated Board of the Royal Schools of Music, London, or the Western Board of Music. Speech and Drama is given leading to the A.R.C.T. diploma in Elocution with the Royal Conservatory of Music in Toronto.

Situated on a magnificent site overlooking the City of Calgary, and housed in one of the finest buildings in the city, the Provincial Institute of Technology and Art offers a unique program of technical and industrial education to the youth of the Province of Alberta. It is a government Institution operating under the direction of the Minister of Education.

Organized in 1916 as a result of the recommendations made by a Royal Commission appointed to enquire into the status of Calgary College the Institute opened its doors to the public in a temporary premises in East Calgary. During the ensuing years its growth was so rapid and its program so popular that the Government decided it must have permanent and more adequate accommodation. In June, 1921, the corner-stone of the main building on the North Hill site was laid and the new buildings (three in number) were ready for occupancy in the fall of 1922.

Most of the Institute's courses are of sixteen months' duration consisting of two school years extending from October to May.

As a rather unusual adjunct to its technical courses the Institute has a strong Art Department where thorough instruction may be obtained through day or evening courses in Fine Art, Commercial Art, Craftwork, Ceramics, etc.

The Institute has entered the field of apprentice training for those trades which are designated under the Apprenticeship Act of Alberta. This apprenticeship training is also being carried on under the Dominion-Provincial Canadian Vocational Training agreement at the old airport centre at 12th Avenue and 6th Street N.E.

In 1945 the University of Alberta took over responsibility for the training of all teachers in the Province of Alberta.

With the establishment of a Faculty of Education in the University, normal schools in Alberta ceased to exist. The professional education of teachers is now conducted at the Faculty of Education of the University in Edmonton and at the branch of the Faculty of Education in Calgary.

The Calgary branch is part of the Edmonton campus of the University two hundred miles removed. The staff consists of Faculty of Education professors who offer instruction in the professional courses, and of Faculty of Arts professors who offer the Arts and Science courses required in the Bachelor of Education program.

All teacher training in Alberta is based on a 4-year plan leading to a Bachelor of Education degree. In Calgary the following programs are offered:

(1) The first two years of the 4-year Bachelor of Education program.

(2) The first three years of the Bachelor of Education in Industrial Arts.

(3) The first year program leading to a temporary license valid

for two years. Students completing a second year of training are granted a Standard E or Standard S certificate. The former carries teaching rights from grades 1-1X inclusive and the latter from grades 1V-X1 inclusive.

Other Schools

Flying

Calgary Flying Club	Municipal Airport
Chinook Flying Services Ltd.,	Municipal Airport

Beauty Culture

Beaton Beauty Academy	207 8th Avenue W.
Jacobson's Beauty School	128A 8th Avenue W.
Marvel Beauty School	202 - 3269 8th Avenue W.

Correspondence School

International Correspondence School	2-308 8th Avenue W.
La Salle Extension University	2805 14th Street W.
Provincial Institute of Technology and Art	

Language and Tradition

Chinese School	126 2nd Avenue W.

Theology

Alberta Bible College	2720 Centre Street N.
Berean Bible College	32nd Avenue and 4th Street N.W.

Kindergarten

Christopher Robin	215 38th Avenue W.
Montessori	3236 7th Street W.
Peretz School	13th Avenue and Centre St.
Peter Pan School	3812 5th Street W.

Boys

Strathcona School	1232 - Riverdale

Business and Secretarial

Calgary Business College	221A 8th Avenue W.
Garbutt Business College	7th Avenue and 6th Street W.
Henderson Secretarial School	509 8th Avenue W.
Hollingshead Business College	527 7th Avenue W.
Felt and Tarrant Ltd., Comptometer	30 Michael Building

Art

Calgary Allied Arts Council	2208 - Amherst Street

Dancing

Al-San Club	620 8th Avenue W.
Calgary Ballet School	1804 9th Street W.
Lillian Cozzubbo	1613 1st Street N.W.
Dior School of Dancing	510 8th Avenue W.
Murdoch's School of Dancing	114 7th Avenue E.
Penley's Dancing Academy	609 7th Avenue W.

6. THEATRES

Name	Seating Capacity	a-movies b-road shows c-stage d-platform	Piano
Capitol	1628	a-b-c	yes
Crescent	365	a-d	no
Chinook (drive-in)	550 cars	a-c	no
Garry	365	a-d	no
Grand	1485	a-b-c	yes
Isis	381	a-d	no
Kinema	325	a-d	no
Palace	1787	a-c	Organ
Plaza	408	a-d	no
Strand	815	a-d	no
Sunset Drive-In	550 cars	a-c	no
Tivoli	499	a-d	no
Hitchin Post	500	a-d	no
Uptown	1400	Under construction	

HALLS
(Licensed for dancing and entertainment)

	Seating Capacity
Al Azhar	250
Victoria Arena	6000
Avenue Ballroom	350
Currie Riding Academy	200
Dance - Land	150
Elks Auditorium	500
Labor Temple	250
Legion Memorial Hall	350
Imperial Branch B.E.S.L. Hall	205
Palliser Hotel	350
Polish Alliance Hall	250
Rainbow Dance Hall	200
Association of United Ukrainians Hall	360
Foothills Dine and Dance	200
Strand Ballroom	250

7. CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

Calgary Allied Arts Centre

The Coste House, 2208 Amherst Street. A community cultural centre administered by twenty-four affiliated organizations. Individual memberships total 1500. The centre is open daily from 2 to 8 p.m. except Saturdays for the general public to view exhibitions of paintings which are changed each 21 days. Evenings devoted to members' activites, classes etc. which include various crafts, the creative and interpretive arts and allied activities. The Centre houses a model railroad and is also headquarters for the Calgary Magic Circle.

Visual Arts

Provincial Institute of Technology and Art - A government institution housing an art school which offers diploma standing inf fine and commercial art, ceramics and other crafts and certain applied arts. In addition to its four year course, the Institute offers part time and evening classes.

Alberta Society of Artists (Calgary Branch) - The senior art society of the province. Holds two exhibitions annually, one of

which is open to non-members. All exhibitions are jury selected. Membership and Associate memberships are by invitation only. Meets monthly at the Coste House.

Western Canada Art Circuit (Head Office, Calgary) - An organization representing thirteen art centres from Winnipeg to Victoria purpose of which is to stimulate interest in the Visual Arts by bringing into Western Canada exhibitions of significance from all parts of the world.

Calgary Artists' Society - Open to amateur and professional artists who wish mutual criticism. Meets monthly at the Coste House. Holds two exhibitions annually. Shows are non-jury.

F Federation of Canadian Artists(Calgary Branch) - Dedicated to the education of lay public in appreciation of the Visual Arts. Membership open to artists and laymen. Meets monthly at the Coste House. Discussions, lectures and workshop sessions are sponsored.

Music

Women's Musical Club - Sponsors a concert series for its large membership bringing noted Canadian artists to the city and introducing talented Calgary musicians to the public in addition to encouraging Canadian composers. Administered by a women's committee the club is open to both sexes. 12 recitals are offered each year for an inclusive fee of $3.

Calgary Symphony Orchestra - Clayton Hare, conductor. Presents four concerts annually. Personnel include both amateur and professional instrumentalists totalling approximately 100. Guest artist is presented with each concert.

Mount Royal Junior Symphony - Sponsored by Mount Royal Junior College. Clayton Hare, director. Younger musicians who stage symphonic concerts at irregular intervals. Organized for the encouragement of symphonic music among the younger musicians.

Calgary Musical Festival Association - Regional Festival association which sponsors an annual Festival open to competitors of Central Alberta. Every third year the Association organizes the Provincial Musical Festival in conjunction with similar associations in Edmonton and Lethbridge.

Alberta Registered Music Teachers' Association - Calgary Branch- In addition to its function as a professional teachers' organization, the Association sponsors the Young Artists' Series of Recitals in which promising young musicians are toured through Western Canada.

Drama

Workshop 14 - This group of talented players have represented Alberta for three successive years in the Dominion Drama Festival finals. Originally limited to graduate members of Miss Betty Mitchell's dramatic class at Western Canada High School, the Workshop has now opened its doors to a limited number of non-graduates who have dramatic ability. Rehearsals are held in 'The Barn'. Public performances at Western High Auditorium.

Calgary Civic Theatre - Open to all who are interested in the furtherance of Little Theatre. Usually produces four full-length plays annually. Rehearsals held at the Coste House.

Calgary Arts and Letters Club - Also concentrating on Little Theatre. Membership by invitation only. Rehearsals held at Radio Station C.F.A.C.

Radio Workshop - Study group for amateur radio dramatists and actors. Clarence Mack, Director. Meets weekly at radio station C.F.A.C. Offshoot of Workshop 14.

General

In addition to the above are numberous small community theatre groups. Roman Catholic Youth; Anglican A.Y.P.A. and Latter-Day Saints all hold drama festivals annually.

Literature

Small Literary Discussion groups are listed with the Public Library.

Canadian Authors' Association (Calgary Branch) - Divided into short story and poetry groups, meet regularly at homes of members.

Writers' Workshop - Is a Coste House activity devoted to encouraging regional expression in fiction, play and radio fields. Meets twice monthly.

Crafts

Canadian Handicraft Guild (Calgary branch) hold meetings monthly at the Coste House. Meetings are devoted to lectures and discussions on various craft forms. Annually, this organization stages a Handicraft Demonstration and Exhibition in a downtown department store. Within the Guild are organized-

Weavers' Guild - meeting monthly and dedicated to elevating the standard of handloom weaving and assisting beginners in this field of endeavor.

Ceramics Group - Meeting weekly as a workshop. Members study Ceramics techniques, decoration, firing, casting, etc.,

General

The Association of Community Clubs encourages sponsorship of cultural activities and recently several of the suburban clubs have initiated classes and groups in arts and crafts.

Calgary School Board conduct night classes in many crafts as does Y.W.C.A.

Sixty-six members of the Calgary Registered Music Teachers Association are available for private tuition.

Mount Royal College has a music conservatory as a part of its institution while Associated Studios of Music likewise operates as a Conservatory.

Calgary Light Opera Society, at one time a vigourous organization, has been dormant for several years due to lack of theatre accommodation.

The Calgary Public Library is administered by a Library Board of seven members. The Mayor is an ex-officio member, and the remaining six are appointed by the City Council for a term of two years.

For history of library, see part 7.

The library is organized under the Provincial Libraries Act, which empowers the City to levy a library rate not exceeding one mill

and a half on the dollar on assessable property.

The main library is a substantial cut stone building located in the "Memorial Park" at 12th Avenue and 2nd Street W. The chief librarian, who is also secretary-treasurer of the Library Board, has an office in this building.

There are four additional branch libraries throughout the city, located as follows:-

Crescent Heights	1304 Centre Street N.
Inglewood	1336 9th Avenue E.
Hillhurst	1135 Bowness Road
Glengarry	2609 19th Avenue S.W.
Colonel Belcher Hospital	4th Street and 12th Ave.W.

Additional activities are shown in the following statistics:-

	1949	1948
Books loaned for home reading	534,383	535,492
Films shown-	2,833	2,348
to a total audience of	104,302	92,508
Series of public film showings	2	2
Records loaned for home listening	7,285	4,882
Series of public record concerts	2	2
Children's story hours-	118	96
told to number of children	5,317	-
Visits to school class rooms	156	109
School classes visit the library	249	267
Total number of volumes-approximately	90,000	
Total number of borrowers-approximately	30,000	
Total circulation	549,679	

Circulation

Main Library		1949	1948
Adult		168,637	136,317
Boys and Girls		67,582	68,781
School Department		58,997	46,781
	Total	295,216	251,879
Crescent Heights			
Adult		66,419	74,093
Boys and Girls		42,267	40,739
	Total	108,686	114,832
Inglewood			
Adult		19,055	20,408
Boys and Girls		16,624	23,184
	Total	35,679	43,592
Hillhurst			
Adult		42,901	42,498
Boys and Girls		36,268	35,910
	Total	79,169	78,408
Periodicals and Belcher Hospital		15,633	15,448
	Total	534,383	504,159
Operating Expenses		$98,246.97	$80,023.17
Population		110,000	104,718
Cost per Capita		$0.893	$0.764

For additional activities see Education, Part 35.

8. SOCIAL WELFARE

Boarding Homes, Residences, Refuges and Shelters

Bethany Home (Lutheran Church) - 1918 8th Avenue N.W. Manager- J. L. Johnson, Telephone 82797. A residential home for elderly men and women. Capacity - 17.

Canadian National Institute for the Blind
Southern Alberta Branch. 406 16th Avenue N. W. Resident Matron - Mrs. Ruby McInnes. Telephone 72962. A residence for registered blind men and women from Central and Southern Alberta. Capacity - 31. Also maintains three rooms for transient blind and sighted spouses.

Old Folks Home
699 20th Avenue West. Superintendent - Mrs. E. A. McKillop. Telephone 44475. A home for elderly men, women and couples. Capacity - 54.

Salvation Army

Men's Social Service Centre
515-517 1st Street E. Superintendent - Sr. Major David Rea. Telephone 24596. Operates a hostel for working men and transients. Capacity 236.

Sunset Lodge
1302 8th Avenue N. W. Superintendent - Major I. Tindale. Telephone 86636. A residence for elderly women. Capacity 60.

Young Men's Christian Association

1st Street E. and 9th Avenue. Annex - 332 6th Avenue West. General Secretary - H. W. Kingerley. For information telephone 23291. Operates a residence for young men wishing temporary or semi-permanent accommodation. Capacity 66.

Young Women's Christian Association - 223 12th Avenue West.

Executive Director - to be appointed. For information telephone 21425. Offers accommodation on a transient and semi-permanent basis to young women. Capacity 80.

Children's Agencies and Institutions

Booth Memorial Home (Salvation Army)
An institution for children between the ages of 3 and 16 years. Provides cultural, vocational and home training to compensate for the loss of normal home experience and guidance. Children committed by provincial and municipal authorities and admitted by parents. Has accommodation for 100 children.

Childrens Aid Department (City of Calgary)
A Civic Department, administrating sections of the Provincial Child and Welfare Act; The Federal Delinquents Act; The Provincial Juvenile Offenders Act and Mothers' Allowance Act, withing the City of Calgary. The functions of this Department include necessary investigation of cases of neglect or delinquency; probation services; child placement; family case work and in short, dealing with all matters relating to juvenile delinquency and family welfare in Calgary.

Maude Riley Home
A temporary home for neglected children committed to care by municipal and provincial authorities. Operated by the Children's Aid Department, City of Calgary.

Lacombe Home
Sisters of Charity of Providence, Midnapore, Alberta. An institution caring for children between the ages of 3 and 16 years. Average placement of each child, 4 years. Children admitted by parents due to sickness, death or any other circumstances which might cause a break-down of the family unit. Also committed by provincial and munici al authorities in case of neglect. Maintains a residential school. In December, 1947, 110 children in care.

Mountview Social Service Home for Girls (United Church of Canada). A corrective institution for Protestant girls, 13 to 18 years of age. The Home strives to rehabilitate these girls so that on discharge they may achieve a more satisfactory re-adjustment in the community. Admission on committal by the Provincial Authorities. In 1947, the average number of girls in care at any one time was 16.

Providence Creche
An interdenominational institution providing nursery care for infants up to the age of three years, operated by the Sisters of Providence. Children are usually placed by municipal and provincial authorities under statutory regulations and in certain cases by individuals and private organizations. Most of the children are later adopted, the Home endeavoring to care for these babies only until adoption procedures have been completed. Those who are not placed for adoption are transferred to other child-caring institutions at the age of 3 years. In the eleven months of 1947, ending November 30th, there were 99 admissions, 81 from the city of Calgary and 18 from outside points. Average number of babies in care at any time - approximately 50.

Public Welfare Department - Provincial
Child Welfare Branch - Administers the Alberta Child Welfare Act. Responsible for the care of neglected and delinquent children, adoptions, supervision of immigrant children. General supervisory function with respect to all child care organizations in the Province.

Mothers' Allowances - Provides allowances to mothers applying and eligible under the Mothers' Allowance Act of Alberta.

Juvenile Court Judge - Administers the Juvenile Delinquents Act and the Juvenile Offenders Act in Calgary.

Wood's Christian Homes - A Protestant institution providing care for children in the age group 4 to 14 years, over an extended period (average stay 10 years). This institution provides residential schools. Most placements made by the parents themselves but some children are committed by municipal or provincial authorities. In 1947, the average number of children in care at any one time was 100.

Family and General Assistance Agencies
Big Sisters Association - A counselling service to girls between the ages of 10 and 20 years, who require aid in solving their personal problems. Girls are also assisted through group participation and club activities and scholarships. Allowances and clothes are provided for ambitious but financially handicapped girls. In 1947, an average of 64 girls per month participated in the activities of the association.

Calgary Family Bureau - Offers a casework service to families and individuals in need of counsel or aid due to illness, domestic trouble, economic conditions, poor environment and calamity. Consulting service is made available to other social agencies and to clients in all walks of life. During 1947, total of 4,172 cases were carried by this agency. Of these, 1,822 were family units.

Canadian Red Cross Society
Disaster Relief - Provides emergency assistance to victims of disaster.

Welfare Department - Provides medicine, supplies and housekeeper service for indigent persons in cases of illness.

Women's Work Committee - This committee is responsible for the direction of voluntary workers in the knitting and sewing of clothing for distribution both in Canada and overseas and for the making of dressings for the Blood Transfusion Service.

Catholic Women's League of Canada - To promote religious, intellectual, social, patriotic interests and racial harmony among Catholic women. To give material and spiritual help to those in need.

Department of Veterans Affairs - The Department administers all measures relating to the care, treatment, training and re-establishment in civil life of veterans and of any persons who have otherwise engaged in pursuits relating to the war, who have entitlement under Dominion legislation. It also administers the pensions of veterans and their dependents, and will administer the Veterans' Insurance Act. Maintains close liaison with National Employment Offices, Canadian Vocational Training and the University of Alberta Committee on Student Rehabilitation. Also acts as investigational agent for the Dependents' Allowance Board upon request.

Diocese of Calgary - Social Service Council (Church of England) To centralize the social work of the Church of England through the co-operation of the clergy in the Diocese of Calgary.

Good Cheer Club of Wesley United Church - A women's club which extends help and sympathy to those in distress. Layettes, hospital visiting, etc., Also assists organizations such as Mountview Home, Girls' Town and Pre-School Clinics.

Public Welfare Department - Provincial
Hospital, Medical and Relief Services
Child Welfare Branch
Mothers' Allowance Branch
Old Age Pensions Branch
Juvenile Court
Single Men's Division, Ogden Hospital

Salvation Army - Provides beds, meals and clothing to homeless and transients, emergency material aid to families, men and women. Provides police court officer for daily adult and juvenile court case work. Conducts missing persons bureau. Provides crutches and beds for the lame and bed-ridden.

Relief Department - City of Calgary
Provides financial assistance to residents of Calgary who are in indigent circumstances. Also gives assistance to non-residents under special circumstances.

Army Benevolent Fund - Gives financial assistance to army veterans and their dependents to assist them in meeting unexpected contingencies.

Air Force Benevolent Fund - (No information available). Contact Mr. Norrington, Provincial Office, 35,217 7th Avenue W., Calgary.

Navy Benevolent Fund - (No information available) Contact Mr. Norrington.

Family Allowances - Same as Edmonton

Debtors Assistance Board - Contact W. H. Thompkins, Land Titles Office.

Workmen's Compensation Board - Contact Mr. H. N. Hill.

John Howards Society of Alberta (Calgary) - Associate secretary - Lloyd Graham. A voluntary organization giving casework services and financial assistance to discharged prisoners, emphasis placed on the rehabilitation of the first offender and young ex-prisoners.

Soldier Settlement Of Canada and Veterans Land Act Branch - Contact Department of Veterans Affairs.

Handicapped

Calgary League for the Hard of Hearing - To assist those afflicted by deafness or loss of speech; to teach lipreading; to give schooling to deafened children; to act as advisory council to those needing medical attention; to help in the matter of employment; to co-operate with the government in regard to deafened returned members of the armed forces; to furnish hearing aids to those who cannot afford them.

Canadian National Institute for the Blind - To assist in the welfare and rehabilitation of those afflicted with blindness. Individuals assisted in home and community adjustment by social workers. Provision of protective classes and other services necessary to protect and relieve eye conditions. Special teachers to train blind people in embossed reading, writing and handicrafts. Assistance supplementary to pensions or relief. Employment of blind persons and sale of their products; concession stands. Library and publishing department maintained. During 1947, 168 people assisted in Calgary. Sponsors Calgary Blind Club.

SPORTS, RECREATION AND LEISURE TIME ACTIVITIES

On April 1, 1947, the Calgary City Council established by by-law No. 3714 the Calgary Recreation Commission.

This Commission is an advisory board on sports and recreation and consists of the Mayor, the City Commissioner, the Director of Sports and Recreation, three elected aldermen and six citizens at large appointed at the organization meeting of the City Council each year.

The Commission has no authority to spend funds but submits its recommendations to the City Council for consideration.

The Recreation Division of the City of Calgary is a subdivision of the Parks and Cemeteries Department and directly under the control of the Superintendent of Parks and Cemeteries.

The Superintendent of Parks and Cemeteries is responsible for the construction, care and maintenance of all playing fields, parks,

playgrounds, recreational centres and skating areas.

Personnel permanently employed in the recreation division include;

Director of Sports and Recreation who is responsible for issuing all permits and organizing the recreational activities which are carried on at any City-owned properties set aside for such purposes.

Assistant Director who is also responsible for inspection of all facilities and apparatus erected by the Department.

Construction and maintenance foreman who is responsible for erection and maintaining all apparatus and rinks.

Parks Department permanent employees are transferred to the recreation section in the winter season to assist in managing and maintaining hockey and skating areas and repairing playground equipment.

Casual labor is employed in the summer season to assist in construction and maintenance of playgrounds.

Playground Supervisors are engaged during July and August each year to direct children's play activities during school vacation period.

An association known as the Calgary Community Recreation Association has been operating for the past four years and consists of some 32 organized community clubs from various sections of the City.

The Director of Recreation acts as adviser to the C.C.R.A. and prepares and publishes all schedules for the various activities and organized leagues operated by the Association.

The following will illustrate by seasons the activities carried on in this City:-

Spring

Due to the lateness of our Alberta spring, activity is confined to the marble contest sponsored by the Y's Men's Club of the local Y.M.C.A.

This activity commences with school or district eliminations with a final City Championship being played off in one of the local school grounds. Officials being provided by the sponsoring organizations.

Summer

Archery
The Calgary Archery Club. This club has been forced to apply for a new site due to the former club area being placed on the market as a new residential development.

Baseball
The Senior Inter-City Semi-Professional League operates at Buffalo stadium with two teams representing Calgary and two teams from Edmonton.

Sandlot baseball is played under the jurisdiction of the Calgary Sandlot Baseball Association and operates a Juvenile and Midget division using five ball parks for this activity.

Basketball

An outdoor basketball series is operated by the Recreation Division within the Supervised Playground Program for high school students during the school vacation period.

Cricket

The favorite English pastime is played in Calgary by a number of persons who have chosen this City as home, having emigrated from the old land. At the present time only three senior clubs are in operation, all games being played at Riley Park during the week-ends and three junior clubs have been formed under the tuition of the senior groups.

Fastball Leagues

Calgary and District Senior Men's	6 teams
Calgary and District Intermediate Men's	11 teams
Calgary and District Ladies' League	4 teams
Calgary Commercial Fastball League	19 teams
Calgary Community Recreation Association League	40 teams
Civic Playground Leagues	20 teams
Church Leagues	8 teams
Business College League	4 teams

Golf Courses

xMunicipal, Bowness, xInglewood, Regal, xEarl Grey, xGolf and Country. Those marked x have grass greens, the other two using oiled sand greens.

Golf Ranges

Sunnyside, Swatum, Skyline.

Miniature Golf

Bowness park is the only area in which this activity is now carried on.

Lawn Bowling

Glencoe Club, Calgary Lawn Bowling Club, Bow Valley Club, Inglewood Club, Army and Navy Veterans' Club, Canadian Legion Club.

Model Airplanes

Much activity is conducted in model aircraft completed models competing in actual flying. This includes gliders, elastic powered models and gas powered planes under the auspices of the Calgary Model Airplane Club.

Tennis

Glencoe Club, Elbow Park Club, Hillhurst-Sunnyside Club, Crescent Club, Mt. Pleasant Club, Calgary Club, Foothills Club, Ogden Club and Mt. Royal College.

Track and Field

Track and Field activities are encouraged by track meets run under the sponsorship of (a) Calgary Scottish Games Association, (b) Interscholastic Athletic Association and Civic Playgrounds. Training is carried on by the Calgary Track and Field Club to develop young athletes for this activity.

Soccer

The Calgary and District Soccer Association Senior League plays twice weekly at Mewata Stadium. This group is endeavoring to develop junior soccer teams as farm clubs for Senior groups. Three senior soccer clubs are now functioning.

Swimming Pools
Calgary Municipal pool
Crystal Swimming pool
Y.M.C.A. pool
Tecumseh Naval Barracks pool
Bowness Park Pool
14A swimming clubs are associated with the Municipal and Crystal pools.

Paddling Pools
There are several paddling pools in city parks having a maximum depth of 24 inches and a minimum of 5 inches. These pools are located at St. George's Island, Tuxedo Park, Killarney Park, Ogden Park, Rotary Park and Riley Park.

Boating
Although some residents whose homes border on the rivers have private boats, the only boating open to the public are the canoes and row boats available at Bowness Park and under control of the Transit System.

Fishing
Some fishing is done in the rivers which pass through the City, though most fishermen prefer to go to the quieter sections of the streams outside the city.

Volleyball
A playground volleyball league competes for the J.A. Wannup Trophy each summer.

Fall

This is another season which is of short duration due to the summer sports being carried on as long as ground conditions permit.

The sudden entry of winter is the deciding factor as to the cessation of summer sports and the commencing of winter activities.

Fall program is devoted chiefly to Rugby football, the now famous Calgary Stampeders being the major attraction.

Three junior teams make up the local league playing once each week during the short season.

Inter-scholastic rugby provides the greater portion of activity in this sport.

The Senior division of four teams plays each Friday evening, while the Junior school division plays after school each Tuesday and Thursday during the season, also having four clubs.

Jalopy Race
An interesting fall feature is the jalopy race sponsored by the Active Club in which the home-made cart comes into prominence as the racing craft of the juvenile aged boys. Entries have been accepted in these events from cities in the North Western States.

Indoor Bowling (Lawn Type)
The Canadian Legion operates an indoor bowling league, using mats for alleys having four alleys available for play and used by the members of their summer bowling club.

Badminton
Club activity is carried on at the Glencoe Club, but several groups use church halls and school gymnasia for this activity.

Senior high school students commence play as early as 7 a.m. in order to get the use of the school gymnasia before the school activities commence.

Basketball

Basketball places second in participation during the winter months.

The City Senior Men's League of	4 teams
City Ladies' League	4 teams
Community League - 4 divisions	20 teams
Inter-Collegiate League, Mens	4 teams
Inter-Scholastic Leagues in the high schools	8 teams
Junior Inter-Scholastic League in Junior High Schools with considerable play in house leagues	
Inter-church League	8 teams

A much greater activity could be expected if suitable buildings were available, at a cost within the purse strings of the Community Clubs and interested groups.

Curling

This game is growing in popularity and the need of additional ice space is a matter that will require some consideration in the very near future.

At the present time curling clubs are operating at the

Glencoe Club with	6 sheets(artificial)
Arena rink with	8 sheets(artificial)
North Hill club with	4 sheets natural ice

Dramatics

Drama groups operate under very difficult circumstances, Workshop 14 being the leading group though the Little Theatre Guild has a very active body. This type of activity has also a great following in the Senior High Schools with each school presenting at least one major production each year.

Hockey

The need of a covered hockey rink is growing more apparent. The winter of 1949-50 reached a record low in temperatures with a period of nearly six weeks duration of weather below 15 degrees below zero.

This prohibited teams carrying out the normal schedules or practises. In spite of the handicap teams managed to play a short season and declare winners in each group.

The leagues operating were as follows: This does not include the Stampeders Senior Club or the Buffalo Junior Club.

Big Six League	6 teams
Industrial League	6 teams
Office League	4 teams
Inter-Church League	3 teams
Buffalo Leagues	16 teams
Boy Scout Leagues	12 teams
Community Recreation Association	3 leagues. 18 teams.

Handball

This activity is being revived and keen competition is being established between the uniformed services of the City of Calgary and the local Y.M.C.A. with some fifty persons participating.

Table Tennis

Considered by many people as a household game, has now been developed as a highly skillful contest.

The game is still chiefly played as a social pastime though clubs and church groups use it as a regular feature in the recreational program.

As an organized sport a group of outstanding players formed a club and use Alred's Sport Centre as their headquarters.

The Recreation Division conducted a city-wide championship series early in 1949 and is considering a similar competition this year.

Volleyball

Is an indoor winter activity which does not require a great deal of equipment, this game is played in several church gyms and club centres.

Organized league play is conducted under the Y.M.C.A. sponsorship and eight teams make up the league.

A six lap speed skating track is prepared and maintained by the City and a small evening fee established to defray lighting costs.

Sixty pleasure skating areas in residential districts are flooded and maintained by the department. Also 50 hockey cushions are flooded with basis floods and twenty of these are taken over by the interested Community Clubs or organized groups, to maintain and provide lighting and dressing facilities.

The Calgary Ski Club use the hills of the Municipal Golf Club for runways and the Golf Club building as a clubhouse.

Five and ten pin bowling is the chief winter activity during the long winter season.

Eight commercial bowling alleys are operating with a total of 96 playing alleys used as shown below.

	No. Alleys	No. Leagues	No. Teams	No. Persons
Bowladrome	8	22	152	760
Crescent	16			
Gibson's Academy	16	48	400	2000
Gibson's Recreation	16	33	340	1700
Gayety	8	18	132	660
Olympic	32	90	688	3440

The new $1,125,000 arena constructed by the Calgary Exhibition and Stampede Association was officially opened on December 26, thus providing Calgary with two artificial ice arenas.

Seating capacity in the new arena will be 6600 while the old arena accommodates 4600. In addition the new arena has been built to accommodate 2200 persons standing.

Other Activities include:

- Four riding academies
- Three boxing clubs
- Three rifle clubs
- Three motor cycle clubs
- Two wrestling clubs
- One gun club
- One polo club with 40 acres of club grounds.

City of Calgary
Expenditures for Recreation

	1948	1949
Golf Course	$14415.60	$14430.37
Swim Pool	8644.13	10215.62
Playgrounds	16027.14	28546.43
Skating Rinks	17744.97	17612.53
Stadium	4498.52	7947.28
	61,330,36	78,752,23

LEISURE TIME ACTIVITIES

Air Cadets of Canada No. 52 (Calgary) Squadron. Civilian Committee. To promote the cadet movement and for training boys in citizenship and leadership.

Boy Scouts Association Calgary District Council.

To develop good citizenship among boys by training observation, obedience, self-reliance; loyalty and thoughtfulness for others; teaching services useful to the public and handicrafts useful to themselves and promoting physical, mental and spiritual development. A total of 1,319 boys belonged to this organization in 1947. Movement is international and world-wide.

Boy's Work Board

(Tuxis and Trail Ranger)
(Religious Education Council of Alberta)

Calgary Allied Arts Council

A federation of all art organizations in the community. Membership consists of organizations and individuals interested in cultural and artistic matters.

Calgary Army Cadets

In collaboration with the military authorities, to promote the cadet movement; to help the cadets in their sports activities and in their equipment; to assist the instructors in every manner that will encourage the boys toward citizenship, self-discipline and health. In 1947, 350 boys from 14 to 18 years of age were members of this organization.

Canadian Girl Guides Association (Calgary Division)

To develop good citizenship among girls by training in observation, obedience, self-reliance, handicrafts, physical education. Open to girls of every class and creed. Movement is international and world-wide. Brownies 7 to 11 years; Guides 10 to 16 years; Rangers 15 to 20 years.

Canadian Girls in Training Calgary Board
(Religious Education Council of Alberta)

To train leaders and provide leadership for teenage girls in the various fields of Christian education. Basis of the Group is the organized Sunday School class and midweek activities include councils, handicraft, camps, etc.,

Canadian Red Cross Society

Swimming and Water Safety Schools graduated 35 instructors in 1947. These instructors taught approximately 250 pupils the principles of water safety. Of this number 88 were in organized schools and received Junior, Intermediate or Senior awards according to their ability.

Canadian Youth Hostels, Mountain Region Division

To help all, but especially young people, to a greater knowledge, care and love of the countryside, particularly by providing hostels or other simple accommodation on their travels. To promote the co-operation of national voluntary organizations, statutory authorities and individuals, and to take any other action calculated to further the above purpose. To bring about international peace through international friendship. Operate 10 hostels in the area between Calgary and Banff.

Children's Work Board (R.E.C.A.)

To assist in Junior Sunday School and Explorer work.

Girls' Town Club

Recreational, educational and guidance programs for girls between the ages of 9 and 16 years living in central Calgary. Operated by the girls through an elected Girls' Council under the guidance of 16 volunteer leaders. Non-denominational, dependent upon public donations. Total membership for 1947, 150. Average weekly attendance, 125.

Health and Recreation Committee, Calgary

Conducts physical training classes for children and adults, operating under the National Physical Fitness Act.

Home and School Council, Calgary.

To assist affiliated Home and School Associations in the cooperation and interchange of ideas and to aid in improving the educational facilities in the City of Calgary.

Navy League of Canada, Southern Alberta Division

Training in drill, seamanship, leadership and good citizenship.

Calgary Boys' Club

Aims to provide the boys between the ages of 9 to 17 years, living in the central district, with wholesome recreation and social activities. Total membership for 1947, 145.

University Women's Club

The aims of the University Women's Club are primarily educational. The Club gives its support to worth-while civic and national projects which are brought to its attention.

Young Men's Christian Association

Promotes the physical, educational, moral and religious welfare of young men and boys. Physical education, crafts, hobbies, educational character building programme.

Young Women's Christian Association

Serves young women and girls. Provides classes and clubs; religious education and social activities; health education including gymnastics, swimming, dancing and archery; and promotes service and educational projects. Maintains a cafeteria, residence, rooms registry and Travellers' Aid.

Camps

Baptist Camp, McLaurin Beach, Gull Lake, Alberta.

For information: Mr. Stanley Ford, 735 4A Street N. W. Telephone 22728. Camping periods for boys, girls nine years and over, youths and families. Open to members of other denominations. Standard camp period - 10 days.

Boy Scouts Association

Camp Woods - Provincial Council. Sylvan Lake, Alberta.

For information: Boy Scouts Headquarters, 14th Avenue and 17th Street W. Telephone 45161. Camping privileges available to all Scout troops in Alberta. Standard camping period - 7 to 10 days.

Camp Matthews - Calgary District Council, situated on the Bragg Creek Road, Alberta.

For information: Boy Scouts Headquarters, see above. For all troops affiliated with the Calgary District Council. Standard camp period - 14 days.

Camp Chelan - 27th Calgary Group, situated on Ghost River, Alberta.

For information: Boy Scouts Headquarters, see above. For members of the Association belonging to units of the 27th Calgary Group. Standard camp period - 14 to 21 days.

First Baptist Scout Camp - 34th Calgary (Open) Troop situated on Jumping Pound Creek, Alberta.

For information: Boy Scouts Headquarters, see above. Camping periods for members of the 34th Scout Troop. Standard camp period - 10 days.

Modelk Scout Camp - 4th Calgary (Open) Scout Troop. Colpitts Fox Farm, Alberta.

For information: Boy Scouts Headquarters, see above.Operated for members of the 4th Calgary Troop.

St. Michaels and All Angels Scout Camp - 5th Calgary (Open) Scout Troop situated on Fish Creek, Alberta.

For information: Boy Scout Headquarters, see above. For members of the 5th Calgary Scout Troop. Standard camp period 7 to 12 days.

Calgary Girls' Town Society

Programme Director: Miss Shirley Smith, 1704 13th Avenue W. Telephone 9181-32. Operated a camp in 1950 for members between the ages of 9 and 16 years. Plans for future camps are indefinite.

Camp Chief Hector - Y.M.C.A. situated on Bowfort Lake, Alberta.

For information: G. Page, Y.M.C.A., 1st Street E. and 9th Avenue. Telephone 22709. Non-denominational camp for boys between the ages of 10 and 18 years. Standard camp period - 14 days.

Camp Oliver - Church of England, Calgary Diocese, Millarville, Alberta.

For information: Rev. W. E. Askew 26th Street W. Telephone 42620. Primarily for members of the Anglican church. Camping periods for boys and girls 8 to 18 years, young people and adults. Standard camping period 7 to 10 days.

Girl Guides Association

Tangletrees - Alberta Council, Pigeon Lake, Alberta.

Provincial Camp Advisor: Miss Beth Riddoch, c/o Boy Scouts Headquarters, 14th Avenue and 17th Street W. Telephone 45161. Camping privileges available to all Guide Companies in Alberta. One period devoted to leader training. Standard camp period - 14 days.

Girl Guides Divisional Camp - Calgary Division, situated on the Sheep River, Alberta.

Divisional Commissioner: Mrs. T. Bishop, 1419 26th Street W. Telephone 44844. Operated for the use of Guide Companies within the Calgary Division. Standard camp period - 10 to 14 days.

Girl Guides Camp, Northeast and Northwest Calgary Districts.

Located near Calgary on the Colpitts Fox Farm. For information: Provincial Camp Advisor or Divisional Commissioner (see above). For Guide Companies affiliated with the northeast and northwest districts of Calgary. Standard camp period - 7 to 14 days.

Canadian National Institute for the Blind, Southern Alberta Branch.

Executive Officer: R. V. Hewlett, 406 16th Avenue N.W. Telephone, 73890. A camp under the auspices of the Northern and Southern Branches was held in 1950 at Sylvan Lake for registered blind persons and their sighted escorts. Plans for future camps in progress.

I.O.D.E. Fresh Air Camp - Calgary Municipal Chapter, Sylvan Lake, Alberta.

Regent: Mrs. C. D. Ciley, 521 38th Avenue West. Provides a summer holiday for underprivileged Calgary children 6 to 12 years of age. Registrations accepted from health and welfare agencies and from institutions. Did not operated in 1950. Standard camp period - 14 days.

Camp Kannawin, Presbyterian Church Synod of Alberta, Sylvan Lake, Alberta.

Convener: Rev. W. R. Bell, 4743 56th Street, Red Deer, Alberta. Open to members of the Presbyterian Church and other faiths resident in Alberta. Camp periods for boys and girls 11 to 18 years of age, young people and adults. Standard camp period - 10 days.

Kasota Camp - Alberta Conference, United Church of Canada, Sylvan Lake, Alberta.

For Information: Rev. H. R. Ross, Trinity United Church, 10th Avenue and 13th Street E. Telephone 54305. Operated for the use of members and friends of the United Church. Camp periods for boys and girls 12 to 19 years of age, young people and families. Standard camp period - 10 days.

Nissaki Camp - Calgary C.G.I.T. Board, Millarville, Alberta.

For information: Religious Educational Council of Alberta, 301-302 I.O.O.F. Building, Telephone 29797. For C.I.G.T. members 12 to 17 years of age resident in the Calgary area. Non-members also accepted. Standard camp period - 10 days.

Religious Education Council of Alberta - 301-302 I.O.O.F. Building. Telephone 29797.

Camps held at various points in the province for boys and girls affiliated with the Tuxis - Trail Ranger and C.G.I.T. groups, in addition to Nissaki Camp listed above.

Re-Organized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints

For information: Mrs. H. G. Jensen. 235 15th Avenue N.W. Telephone 74642. A one week camp operated for members and friends of the church.

Royal Canadian Air Cadets #52 (Calgary) Squadron

For information: F/L P. Cormack, 312 12th Avenue N.E. Telephone 72936. Calgary Air Cadets attend camps in various parts of western Canada.

Royal Canadian Army Cadets - Calgary Committee.

For information: Cadet Training Officer, 606 Calgary Public Building. Telephone 21472. Central camps held for Western Command Army Cadets each summer.

Royal Canadian Sea Cadets "Undaunted" Sea Cadet Committee.

For information: Lt. H. S. Square, 2317 Morrison Street. Telephone 41378. Calgary cadets attend a central camp in British Columbia.

St. Mary's Catholic Boys' Camp - Bragg Creek, Alberta.

Chairman: Ernest Lamm, 237 7th Avenue W. Telephone 27172. A denominational camp for boys 10 to 17 years of age. Standard camp period - 14 days. Re-organization being considered.

Salvation Army Fresh Air Camp

For information: Major J. Steele, 610 Leeson-Lineham Block, Telephone 25848. A summer camp for underprivileged Calgary children between the ages of 6 and 13 years was operated in 1949 only. Future plans indefinite.

Sunnyside Pentecostal Camp - Alberta Districts, Pentecostal Assemblies of Canada, Sylvan Lake, Alberta.

For information: W. L. Fraser, 412 11th Street N. W. Telephone 82153. For adults and family groups. Children not accepted without parents or guardians. Open to all residents of Alberta irrespective of religious denomination. Standard camp period - 12 days.

Young Judeans Camp - Young Judean Organization of Canada.

For information: N. Safran, 422 23rd Avenue N. W. Telephone 72015. A camp for children of the Jewish faith between the ages of 10 and 17 years. No restrictions as to residence. Standard camp period - 14 days.

Young Women's Christian Association

For information: Calgary Y.W.C.A., 223 12th Avenue West. Telephone 21425. Holiday House, the Y.W.C.A. camp at Banff, Alberta, has been closed and a new site at Sylvan Lake will be opened in 1951. No restrictions as to race, creed or residence.

40. FAIRS

Class "A" Fairs.

Calgary Exhibition and Stampede, said to be the greatest exhibition of its kind in the world. Offices, Administration Building. Exhibition Grounds, 17th Avenue and 2nd Street E.

Allied Associations:

Alberta Horse Breeders Association
Alberta Cattle Breeders Association
Alberta Sheep Breeders Association
Alberta Swine Breeders Association
Alberta Poultry Federation
Arena Rink Exhibition Grounds

41. HISTORIC SITES

There is a cairn in Central Park to commemorate the arrival of the North West Mounted Police, August, 1875, and the establishment of their post on the west bank of the Elbow River. Another bronze tablet fixed to a large stone at 9th Avenue and 6th Street E. marks the site of the first Mounted Police Barracks.

42. CO-OPERATIVES

Alberta Co-op Wholesale
Alberta Poultry Producers Co-op
Alberta Wheat Pool
Calgary Co-op, Fur Farmers
Calgary Co-operative Building Association
Canadian Co-op Implements
Co-op Milk and Ice Cream Distribution
United Farmers of Alberta Co-op
United Grain Growers
Credit Unions (42)

43. INDUSTRY AND BUSINESS

Type of Industry or Business	No. of Establishments	Producer or Manufacturer	Wholesale	Retail
Abattoirs	9	See Packing Houses	.....	....
Accountants-Public	24	.....	.....	....
Chartered	29	.....	.....	....
International	3	.....	.....	....
Adjusters	5	.....	.....	....
Advertising Agencies	12	.....	.....	12
Aerated Waters (See beverages)		.....	.....	....
Air Express	3	.....	.....	....
Air Services Chartered	2	.....	.....	....
Air Cargo Service	2	.....	.....	....
Airline Companies	4	.....	.....	....
Ambulances (private)	3	.....	.....	....
Antique Dealers	4	.....	.....	4
Appraisers-Land	2	.....	.....	....

43 continued.

Type of Industry or Business	No. of Establishments	Producer or Manufacturer	Wholesale	Retail
Art Dealers	1	.....	.....	1
Artificial Flowers	1	1	1	1
Artificial Limbs	1	1	1	1
Artists - Art Supplies and Designs	3	.....	1	2
Auctioneers	4	.....	.....	4
Auto Accessories and Supplies	70	.....	.....	70
Auto Agencies-Dealers-Used Cars	61	.....	.....	61
Auto Body Builders and Repairs	41	.....	.....	41
Auto Camps	30	.....	.....	.....
Auto Radiator Service	5	.....	.....	5
Auto Rentals	2	.....	.....	.....
Auto Laundry	1	.....	.....	.....
Auto Wreckers	8	.....	.....	8
Baby Sitting Service	5	.....	.....	.....
Baggage Transfer	11	.....	.....	.....
Bags - Textile	2	2	2	2
Bakers	24	24	4	20
Bakers Supplies	1	.....	1	1
Banks	22	.....	.....	.....
Barber Shops	86	.....	.....	.....
Barber Supplies	See Beauty Parlor Supplies			
Barristers-Solicitors and Lawyers	74	.....	.....	.....
Beauty Parlors	44	.....	.....	44
Beauty Parlor Supplies	5	.....	.....	5
Beauty Culture	See Schools			
Beds and Bedding	5	3	5	.....
Beverages-soft drinks	4	4	4	.....
Beverages- malt	2	2	2	.....
Bicycles	See Sports Supplies			
Bicycle Repairs	9	.....	.....	9
Billiard Halls	5	.....	.....	.....
Billiard Supplies and Tables	2	1	1	2
Biscuits and Candy Manufacturers and Jobbers	7	2	7	.....
Blacksmiths	2	2	.....	2
Bleaching Fluid	1	1	1	1
Blue Printing	5	5	.....	5
Blinds - Venetian	6	6	6	6
Boiler Manufacturers-Agents	4	.....	4	.....
Bookbinders	4	4	4	4
Book Exchange	1	.....	.....	1
Booksellers-Retail	See Stationers			
Booksellers-Wholesale	2	.....	2	.....
Bottlers Supplies	1	.....	1	.....
Bottle Exchange	1	.....	.....	1
Bowling Alleys	5	.....	.....	.....
Box Factories	See Paper Products			
Brick Manufacturers	1	1	1	1
Radio Broadcasting-Private	3	.....	.....	.....
Radio Broadcasting-Government	1	.....	.....	.....
Radio Broadcasting-Amateur	166	.....	.....	.....
Brokers and Financial Agents-Stocks, Bonds, Mortgages	56	.....	.....	.....

43 continued.

Type of Industry or Business	No. of Establishments	Producer or Manufacturer	Wholesale	Retail
Building Supplies	25	.....	25	....
Bus Lines-Private	5	.....	.....	....
Bus Lines-City	1	.....	.....	....
Bus Manufacturers	1	1	1	1
Business Colleges	5	.....	.....	....
Business Services	3	.....	.....	....
Butchers Equipment, Supplies	4	.....	.....	4
Button Manufacturers	1	1	1	....
Brush Factories and Agents	4	1	4	2
Cabinet Makers	23	23	.....	23
Cameras	See Drug and Stationery Stores			
Camera Repairs	1	.....	.....	....
Candy Manufacturers	See Biscuits and Candy			
Cans	1	.....	1	1
Carbonic Acid Gas	1	1	1	1
Carpets and Rugs-Manufacturers	4	4	4	4
Cartage and Storage-Express and Delivery	72	.....	.....	....
Cement	See Contractors and Building Supplies			
Cement Products-Blocks,etc.	3	3	3	3
Cemeteries	7	.....	.....	.....
Chemicals	9	2	9	....
Chimney Sweeps	1	.....	.....	....
Chinaware and Glassware	2	.....	.....	2
Chiropodists	5	.....	.....	....
Chiropractors	17	.....	.....	....
Churches	113	.....	.....	....
Children's Wear	8	3	3	8
Church Supplies	1	.....	.....	1
Coal, Coke and Wood Distributors	18	.....	10	8
Cold Storage	7	.....	.....	....
Collection Agencies	4	.....	.....	....
Confectioners	72	2	9	61
Consulates	1	United States		
Contractors, Building	47	.....	.....	....
" Cement	20	.....	.....	....
" Electrical	32	.....	.....	
" Excavating	6	.....	.....	....
" Flooring	21	.....	.....	....
" General	69	.....	.....	....
" Heating	9	Hot Water and Steam		
" Insulation	12	.....	.....	....
" Oil Well Drilling	30	.....	.....	....
" Painters and Decorators	53	.....	.....	....
" Pipe Line	1	.....	.....	....
" Plastering	22	.....	.....	....
" Plumbing and Gasfitting	49	.....	.....	....
" Roofing	22	.....	.....	....
" Sprinkler Systems	4	.....	.....	....
Cosmetic Bars	1	Plus Drug Stores		1
Creameries	6	6	6	....
Credit Reports	5	.....	.....	....
Crematories	1	.....	.....	....
Creosoting	1	1	1	1
Crests	1	1	1	1

43 continued.

Type of Industry or Business	No. of Establishments	Producer or Manufacturer	Wholesale	Retail
Culvert Manufacturers, concrete	2	2	2	2
Culvert Manufacturers, Iron and Steel	3	.....	3	3
Customs Brokers	3	.....	.....	....
Creameries	5	5	5	....
Dairies-	7	.....	.....	7
Dairy Supplies	4	.....	.....	4
Dancing Academies	6	.....	.....	....
Dance Halls - Licensed	15	.....	.....	....
Decalmonia Transfers	1	.....	.....	1
Decorators	See Contractors			
Dentists - Offices	67	.....	.....	....
Dental Laboratories	11	.....	.....	....
Department Stores	6	.....	.....	6
Department Stores-Mail Order	1	.....	.....	1
Detective Agencies	3	.....	.....	....
Diaper Supply Service	1	.....	.....	....
Disinfectants	4	1	4	....
Display Equipment and Materials	4	1	1	.4..
Distillers	1	1	1	....
Divers - Underwater Service and Salvage	1	.....	.....	....
Doctors	See Physicians and Surgeons			
Dolls - repairing	1	.....	.....	....
Draughting	See Blueprinting			
Dressmaking	15	.....	.....	....
Drug Stores	56	.....	.....	56
Drugs - Wholesale and Manufacturing	2	1	2	....
Dry Cleaners - Dyers and Hat Cleaners	58	.....	.....	....
Dry Goods	31	.....	11	20
Egg Grading Stations	7	.....	7	....
Electrical Appliances, Service,Repairs	104	.....	12	92
Electrical Contractors	See Contractors			
Elevators - Passenger and Freight	5	.....	.....	5
Elevators - Grain				
" - Public Terminal	1 Capacity 2,500,000 bushels			
" - Private Terminal	2 Capacity 1,565,000 bushels			
" - Public Country	3 Capacity 90,000 bushels			
" - Mill	4 Capacity 2,170,000 bushels			
Employment Bureaus	3	.....	.....	....
Engineers, Consulting	7	.....	.....	....
Engines	See Machinery Dealers			
Engravers	4	.....	.....	4
Entertainment Bureaus	1	.....	.....	....
Exhibitions-Stampede	1	.....	.....	1
Explosives	2	1	2	1
Express - Rail	2	.....	.....	....
" - Bus	1	.....	.....	....
" - Air	See Air Express			
Eye,Ear,Nose and Throat Specialists	See Health Services, Part 23.			

43 continued.

Type of Industry or Business	No. of Establishments	Producer or Manufacturer	Wholesale	Retail
Fans and Blowers, Manufacturers Agents	5	.....	5	....
Farm Machinery	40	3	3	42
Feed and Poultry Supplies	16	3	4	12
Fencing-Plus Hardware Stores	2	.....	2	....
Fertilizer-Plus Hardware and Grocery Stores	2	2	2	....
Financial Agents	4	.....	.....	....
Fire Fighting Appliances	10	.....	10	....
Fire Places	2	2	2	2
Fish and Chips	7	7	.....	7
Fish - Plus Grocery Stores	5	.....	2	3
Five cents to twenty-five cents stores	4	.....	.....	4
Flooring	25	.....	4	25
Flooring Applicators	See Contractors			
Florists	25	8	8	19
Flour Mill Machinery	2	.....	.....	2
Flour Mills	3	3	3	....
Foundries - Ferous and Non-Ferous	9	9	.....	9
Foundry Patterns	2	2	.....	2
Fraternities	See Part 32			
Fruit and Vegetables - Plus Grocery Stores	46	13	22	37
Fumigators	3	.....	.....	3
Funeral Directors	4	.....	.....	4
Fur Farm Feeds	5	3	3	2
Furniture	41	10	4	27
Furniture Repairs	4	.....	.....	....
Furniture Polishers	4	.....	.....	....
Furniture Movers	23	.....	.....	....
Furriers	15	.....	.....	15
Garages and Service Stations	169	.....	.....	169
Gas (natural)	2	2	1	1
Geologists	7	.....	.....	....
Geophysical Instruments	1	.....	.....	1
Geophysicists	19	.....	.....	....
Glass	8	.....	6	2
Gold Buyers	1	.....	.....	....
Golf Instruction	2	.....	.....	....
Grain Commission Merchants	13	.....	13	....
Grain Elevator Equipment	4	1	1	4
Gravel, Rock and Sand	9	3	3	9
Grocers	361	.....	4	357
Gunsmiths	6	.....	1	5
Handicraft Supplies	2	.....	.....	2
Hardware	62	.....	14	50
Harness and Saddlery	4	3	4	1
Hats-Manufacturers Agents	2	.....	2	....
Hat Renovators	3	.....	.....	....
Hatcheries-Chicken and Poults	8	8	.....	8
Hearing Aids - Outlets	7	.....	1	7
Heating	See Contractors			
Herbalists	7	.....	.....	7
Hospitals, Homes and Sanitoriums	23	.....	.....	....
Hospital Supplies	6	2	6	6

43 continued.

Type of Industry or Business	No. of Establishments	Producer or Manufacturer	Wholesale	Retail
Hides and Raw Furs	3	.....	3	....
Hobbies	See Handicrafts			
Hotels	29	.....	.....	....
Hotel Supplies	5	1	1	5
Ice Cream Manufacturers-Plus Creameries	7	7	.....	7
Ice Dealers	2	2	.....	2
Income Tax Consultants	8	.....	.....	
Insulation - Outlets	36	2	2	36
Insulation Applicators	See Contractors			
Insurance Agents - Life	364 Agents	.....	.....	....
" " Other than life	293 Agents	.....	.....	....
Interior Decorators	2	.....	.....	2
Investments	13	.....	.....	....
Irrigation	1	.....	.....	....
Irrigation Supplies	2	.....	2	2
Jewellery and Watches	36	.....	6	30
Jewellery and Watch Repairs	13	.....	.....	....
Junk Dealers	4	.....	.....	4
Kennels	1	.....	.....	....
Knit Goods - Manufacture	3	3	3	....
Labor Organizations	See Unions, Part 32			
Ladies Wear	62	3	9	62
Landscape Gardeners	3	.....	.....	....
Laundries - Self Service	2	.....	.....	....
Laundries - Steam Power	5	.....	.....	....
Laundry Machinery and Supplies	3	.....	.....	3
Law Publishers	1	1	1	1
Lawyers	See Barristers			
Leather Goods	7	2	4	5
Libraries - Municipal	5	.....	.....	....
" Business	3	.....	.....	3
Lighter-Pocket-Repairs	1	.....	.....	1
Liquid Oxygen	See Oxygen			
Liquid Petroleum Gases	3	1	1	2
Livestock Dealers and Commission Merchants	13	.....	13	13
Locker Service	See Cold Storage			
Locksmiths	4	.....	.....	4
Lumber Inspection and Testing	1	.....	.....	....
Lumber	29	.....	8	21
Machinery-Used and Rebuilt	4	.....	.....	4
Machine Shops	14	14	14	14
Manufacturers Agents	62	.....	62	....
Market Gardeners	See Fruits and Vegetables			
Markets - Food	1	.....	.....	1
" Cattle	1	.....	1	1
Masquerade Costumiers	1	.....	.....	1
Massage	6	.....	.....	....
Mattresses - Manufacturing	1	1	1	....
Mattresses - Renovating	3	.....	.....	3
Magazine Agents and News Dealers	9	.....	3	6
Meat Markets	74	.....	.....	74
Men's Furnishings	26	.....	1	25

43 continued.

Type of Industry or Business	No. of Establishments	Producer or Manufacturer	Wholesale	Retail
Messenger and Delivery Service	4	.....	.....	....
Metallizing	1	1	.....	1
Meters	2	.....	2	2
Milk, Cream and Butter	See Creameries and Dairies			
Milking Machines	2	.....	2	....
Milliners	11	.....	.....	11
Mimeograph Letter Service and Supplies	1	1	1	1
Mining Machinery and Supplies	9	.....	.....	9
Motor Cycles	3	.....	1	3
Monumental Stone Works	5	5	.....	5
Motion Picture Film Agents	17	.....	17	....
Motion Picture Equipment	4	.....	.....	4
Motion Picture Producers-Commercial	1	1	.....	1
Multigraphers	5	5	.....	5
Music Colleges and Teachers-Private	14	.....	.....	....
Music and Musical Instruments	7	.....	.....	7
News Service	1	.....	1	1
Nitrogen Products	1	1	1	.....
Nurserymen	See Florists			
Nursing Organizations	2	.....	.....	....
Nursing Homes	See Hospitals			
Nuts - Edible	2	.....	.....	2
Office Equipment and Supplies	12	.....	2	10
Oil Companies	117	.....	.....	....
Oil Well Equipment and Supplies	32	.....	.....	32
Oil Well Drillers	See Contractors			
Oil Well Core Laboratories-Private	1	.....	.....	....
Oil Well Transportation	5	.....	.....	....
Opticians - Dispensing	4	.....	.....	4
Opticians - Manufacturing and Wholesale	4	4	4	....
Optometrists	26	.....	.....	....
Oxygen	2	1	2	....
Packing Houses - Meats - Edible	3	3	3	....
Packing Houses - Meats - Animal Feed	2	2	2	....
Paint - Plus Hardware Stores	28	.....	11	17
Painters and Paperhangers	See Contractors			
Paper Boxes	3	1	3	2
Paper Cups	2	.....	2	....
Paper Dealers	7	.....	7	....
Paper Products	5	.....	5	....
Patent Attorneys	1	.....	.....	....
Patent and Proprietary Medicines	2	2	2	2
Pet Shops	3	.....	3	3
Photographers	24	24	.....	24
Photographers - Aerial	1	1	.....	1

43 continued.

Type of Industry or Business	No. of Establishments	Producer or Manufacturer	Wholesale	Retail
Photographers-Commercial	15	15	.....	15
Photographic Finishing	8	8	8	.....
Physicians and Surgeons	See Health, Part 23.			
Physiotherapy	See Massage			
Piano Movers	3	.....	.....	.....
Piano Tuners and Repairers	4	.....	.....	.....
Picture Dealers and Framers	7	7	.....	7
Pipe	7	.....	7	.....
Plaster	2	2	2	.....
Plasterers	See Contractors			
Plastics	3	3	3	.....
Plating	1	1	1	1
Pleating	1	1	1	1
Plumbers and Gasfitters	See Contractors			
Plumbing and Heating Supplies	9	.....	9	.....
Poultry Farms	3	3	3	3
Power - Electric	1	1	1	1
Printers	32	32	32	32
Public Stenographers	6	.....	.....	.....
Publishers	See Part 26			
Pumps	See Machine and Hardware			
Radiators	See Auto			
Radio	See Furniture-Music and Electric Appliance Dealers			
Radio Repairs	26	.....	.....	26
Railway Companies	2	.....	.....	.....
Real Estate Agents	95	.....	.....	.....
Recording Studios	1	1	.....	1
Refineries	3	3	3	.....
Refrigeration	See Cold Storage-Hardware and Electric Appliance Stores			
Rendering-Non Edible Fats	1	1	1	.....
Rental Agents	15	.....	.....	.....
Restaurants	119	.....	.....	119
Road Making Machinery	10	.....	.....	10
Roofing Materials	10	1	10	.....
Rubber Goods-Wholesale	6	.....	6	.....
Rubber Stamps	1	1	1	1
Safes and Vaults	3	.....	3	3
Safety Appliances-Industrial	1	.....	.....	1
Salt	2	.....	2	.....
Salvage	See Junk and Machinery (Used)			
Sand	See Gravel			
Sash and Doors	8	4	8	8
Scales	6	.....	1	5
Scale Repairs	3	.....	.....	.....
School Furniture and Equipment	1	.....	.....	1
Schools	See Part 35.			
Second Hand Clothing	2	.....	.....	2
Second Hand Dealers	17	.....	.....	17
Seedsmen	4	.....	2	2
Service Stations	See Garages			
Sewing Machines	3	.....	1	3
Sewing Machine Repairs	2	.....	.....	2
Shavers(Electric)Repairs	2	.....	.....	2
Sheet Metal Workers	13	.....	.....	13
Shirt Makers	3	3	3	.....
Shoes	26	.....	2	24

43 continued.

Type of Industry or Business	No. of Establishments	Producer or Manufacturer	Wholesale	Retail
Shoe Repairs	57	.....	.....	57
Signs - Showcards	17	17	.....	17
Skating Rinks	See Part 39			
Soft Drinks	See Beverages			
Sporting Goods	See Departmental, Hardware and Bicycle Stores			
Sprinkler Systems	See Contractors			
Stamp Collectors	2	.....	.....	2
Steam Baths	1	.....	.....	.....
Steamship Agents	6	.....	.....	6
Steel Foundries	1	1	1	1
Steel Structural	2	2	2	2
Stock Exchange	1	.....	1	1
Stock Yards	1	.....	1	1
Stocks and Bonds	19	.....	.....	.....
Storage - Fur and Garment	9	.....	.....	.....
Storage - Household Goods	9	.....	.....	.....
Surgical Instruments	2	.....	.....	2
Surveyors	4	.....	.....	.....
Tailors and Repairs	28	28	.....	28
Tanners	1	1	.....	1
Taxi Stands	55	.....	.....	.....
Taxi Cabs	227	.....	.....	.....
Telegraph Companies	2	.....	.....	.....
Telephone Secretarial Bureaus	2	.....	.....	.....
Telephone Companies	1	.....	.....	.....
Tent and Awning Makers	3	3	3	3
Theatres-Inside Movies	11	.....	.....	.....
Theatres-Movies and Road Shows	1	.....	.....	.....
Theatres-Movies-Drive In	2	.....	.....	.....
Tile	See Flooring			
Tinsmiths	See Sheet Metal Workers			
Tire Repairs - Plus Garages	11	.....	.....	11
Tobacco-Plus Grocery and Drug Stores	23	.....	8	15
Truck Lines	53	.....	.....	.....
Upholsterers	21	21	.....	21
Upholsterers Supplies	2	.....	2	.....
Venetian Blinds	See Blinds			
Veterinarians-Private	5	.....	.....	.....
Veterinary Supplies	5	.....	5	.....
Veterinary Hospitals	2	.....	.....	.....
Vinegar Manufacturers	2	2	2	.....
Washing Machines	See Furniture, Hardware and Electrical Appliance Stores			
Watch Repairs	See Jewellers			
Water Softening Equipment	4	1	1	4
Welding	23	.....	.....	23
Welding Equipment and Supplies	3	.....	3	.....
Windows - Steel	2	.....	2	2
Wood Preserving	See Creosoting			
Well Drillers	See Contractors			
Wheat Board	1	.....	.....	.....

43 continued.

Type of Industry or Business	No. of Establishments	Producer or Manufacturer	Wholesale	Retail
Wheat Inspection and Grading	1	.....	.....	....
Wheat Pool	1	1	1	....
Window Cleaners	5	.....	.....	....
X-Ray Specialists	See Health Services, Part 23.			
X-Ray Supplies	3	.....	3	3
Yeast	1	1	1	....

4. SITES

Building sites for homes within the city limits are becoming scarce; however, there are some excellent sites in the suburbs provided they are served with all utilities.

Industrial sites are available adjacent to rail and road transportation which can be served by electric power, natural gas and water. Full particulars of these sites may be obtained from Mr. Wm.Anderson, Industrial Commissioner, Utilities Building, Calgary.

5. INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

Industrial development depends on availability of materials and markets. Prior to the arrival of the Canadian Pacific Railway in 1883, the only local products that found a ready consumer were milk and butter from the small herd of dairy cattle brought to Fort Calgary by George Emerson in 1876; also fish, game, furs, lumber, illicit liquor and the prairie wool that provided exceptional nutritious food the whole year round for the herds of wild buffalo that roamed the prairies. The arrival of the railway, and the fact that the Dominion Government in 1881 established regulations which permitted the leasing of areas up to 100,000 acres each to ranchers at a rental of one cent per acre per year, subject to certain conditions as to the grazing of cattle thereon, resulted in many large cattle ranches being established, and Calgary quickly became the "cow town" of Western Canada. Today many pure bred beef cattle are shipped from this district and meat packing is an important and growing industry in the city, as shown by the following statistics:

Receipts at the Calgary Stockyards

	Cattle(No.Head)	Calves(No.Head)	Hogs(No.Head)	Sheep(No.Head)
1949	238,730	24,306	85,133	48,468
1948	243,039	28,568	126,344	69,065
1947	194,609	18,973	124,948	84,920
1946	221,056	18,696	117,696	98,325

Sales at the Calgary Stockyards

1949	180,540	22,188	63,550	14,339
1948	182,152	19,880	91,552	16,664
1947	137,372	13,707	88,285	27,574
1946	164,324	15,560	77,294	34,319

Billed Through Stockyards to Other Plants and Stockyards And to Country Points

1949	48,118	2,586	20,244	32,072
1948	52,022	4,213	30,620	51,003
1947	41,803	1,874	34,209	53,340
1946	48,109	3,441	39,218	60,996

Sales Direct to Calgary Packing Plants

	Cattle(No.Head)	Calves(No.Head)	Hogs(No.Head)	Sheep(No.Head)
1949	44,014	6,986	138,705	19,433
1948	48,235	7,543	198,418	29,163
1947	64,256	5,046	193,213	57,217
1946	63,816	6,139	227,864	40,787

Estimated Value Livestock 1949

At Stockyards:

180,540 cattle	$ 28,514,254.63
22,188 calves	1,293,228.04
63,550 hogs	2,804,896.69
14,339 sheep	244,864.96
	$ 32,857,244.32

At Plants:

44,014 cattle	$ 7,866,070.82
6,986 calves	367,334.63
138,705 hogs	6,596,421.42
19,433 sheep	350,870.14
	$ 15,180,697.01

Total Estimated Value of Sales at Yards and Plants

1949	1948
$48,037,941.00	$49,745,605.00

Hard on the heels of beef came wheat; in 1890 farm settlers in considerable numbers were moving in; the production of wheat and other grains, required handling and storage facilities. Calgary's storage facilities at present consist of a Canadian Government terminal grain storage elevator and cleaning plant with a storage capacity of 2,500,000 bushels. There are also ten private grain elevators that bring the total grain storage capacity to 6,325,000 bushels.

The production of wheat naturally developed into the production of flour. In 1902 Calgary's maximum flour producing capacity was 160 barrels per day. Today, there are three flour mills that have a total 24 hour capacity of 8,350 barrels, which is equivalent to 1,637,600 pounds of flour per day.

As farms developed, dairy and poultry products required processing and marketing facilities. Calgary provided these facilities, and the following figures show to what extent they have developed.

	1949	1948
Amount of fluid milk purchased by Calgary dairies	48,278,000 lbs.	44,747,000 lbs.
Amount of cream purchased by Calgary dairies	4,119,000 lbs.	4,375,000 lbs.
Amount of butter produced by Calgary dairies	1,296,000 lbs.	1,423,000 lbs.

During 1950, Calgary's eight hatcheries, produced 1,875,754 chicks and 143,822 poults. Its seven registered egg grading stations handled 1,800,930 dozen eggs, and its five registered processing stations handled 1,845,160 pounds of poultry meat. The value of these products is shown as follows:

Eggs		$ 5,702,915
Poultry Meat		645,806
Chicks		356,393
Poults		129,439
	Total	$ 6,834,583

During 1914 oil was discovered near Turner Valley, about 30 miles south of Calgary and as a result of this find refineries where built in the city and oil piped from Turner Valley to these refineries. In 1949 the refining capacity was 18,500 barrels per day; value of production $29,000,000; payroll around $1,000,000 and the number of refinery employees 605.

The number of oil stocks changing hands through the Calgary Stock Exchange in one day of May 1950, was 1,061,872 shares, valued at $345,330.

Turner Valley gas and the Second Great War brought into being a major Calgary industry; Alberta Nitrogen Products Ltd. This plant produces ammonia, and nitrogenous fertilizers that are shipped to all parts of the world on a competitive basis. It was built at a cost of $10,500,000; employs 350 persons, produces 250 tons of its products daily and has an annual payroll of $1,116,135.

Adjacent to this nitrogen plant, 1,200 acres of land have been purchased and construction commenced on a $4,000,000 explosives plant which will find employment for 100.

Natural gas was first used from a well drilled in East Calgary but no real development took place until Eugene Coste and his Canadian Western Natural Gas, Light, Heat and Power Company brought gas from the Bow Island field into the city in 1912. Gas is now available from Bow Island, Foremost and Turner Valley fields. The two former fields are now held in reserve and Turner Valley supplies the city's present gas requirements. This industry has played no small part in the city's industrial development.

The gas company now serves over 38,[illegible] domestic consumers in addition to 4,750 commercial and industrial plants, and sells annually more than 24 billion cubic feet.

During 1950 there were 704 employees, with a payroll exceeding $1,394,000 and the revenue from gas sales was around $5,700,000.

The gas company has just completed a pipe line to the Jumping Pound field, 18 miles north of the city where the Shell Oil Company has almost completed a $2 million scrubbing plant. The capacity of this plant is 25,000,000 cubic feet of gas per day.

The Alberta Wheat Pool was originiated in Calgary in 1923. Its head office is located in the city. It is a farmer-owned grain handling co-operative. Its properties include 486 country elevators; a five million bushel terminal at Vancouver and a two million bushel terminal at Port Arthur. The value of Alberta Pool assets is conservatively placed at $12 million. Alberta Pool Elevators are operated on a cost basis. Excess earnings are returned to Pool members who patronize their elevators. Since Pool Elevators started operations patronage dividends have been paid as follows:

Dividens in cash	$ 4,290,846
Dividens in Pool Reserves	4,327,250
	8,618,096

Pool members have invested about 8½ millions in this great co-operative elevator system. Approximately 5.3 millions worth of reserves have been redeemed. This means that thousands of Pool members have received their money back and the organization is still owned by producer members.

Calgary's brewing industry, started in 1892, survived the prohibition period 1915-1924 and prospered. Malt and malt liquors produced during 1949 had a total selling value of $13,771,390.

The building industry, first started when the Royal Canadian Mounted Police fort was built in 1875, has grown until the 1950 building permits amount to $25,864,339.

The lumber and woodworking industry started with the installation of the Eau Claire mills in 1886, has steadily expanded until the city's woodworking plants have an annual payroll of $1,174,909; employ 698 persons, and whose annual production value exceeds $4,785,970.

In 1906 a Portland cement plant was established in East Calgary near the stockyards, but was closed down in 1914, when a more modern plant was erected near the raw materials at Exshaw, 55 miles west of the city. This plant has been modernized and enlarged until the present capacity is 1,600,000 barrels annually. A five million dollar addition is planned that will boost the annual production to 2,600,000 barrels.

The foundry and machine shop industry started with the Calgary Iron Works about 1909. This was a small shop located on 9th Avenue between 1st and 2nd Street E. Foundry and machine shop production in the city during 1947 exceeded $5,000,000 and found employment for 850 persons. This does not include the Canadian Pacific Railway Ogden shops.

There are 169 garages and service stations which provide fuel service and repairs for the motoring public.

Calgary's garment and knitting factories employ 55 and produce more than $332,000 of goods annually, with a payroll exceeding $70,000.

There is a modern yeast plant with 50 employees that uses by-products from Alberta's beet sugar industry and serves the territory between Winnipeg and Vancouver with its products. This same firm (Standard Brands) has under construction at present a $500,000 margarine plant that will employ 40 persons.

Recently completed is a $3,500,000 modern distillery with a mashing capacity of 1,500 bushels of grain daily, annual payroll of $150,000 and 80 employees.

Western Greyhound Bus Lines have their headquarters in Calgary; consisting of a modern fireproof office building, bus storage depot, also repair shops with a servicing, painting and washing department. This plant services and repairs all their buses that travel between Winnipeg and Vancouver, and employs 175 persons.

There are brick plants (both cement and clay), concrete block plants, and numerous other industries; all of which are shown in part 43.

Largely responsible for the city's industrial development was the plentiful supply of good water, coal, natural gas and cheap hydro-electric power. There is an excellent water supply, enough to supply a city several times the size of Calgary.

Calgary lies between the bituminous and sub-bituminous coal fields. Coal helped with the initial development, but has now been replaced by natural gas as a fuel. The following rates will readily show the part cheap electric power has played in the city's development.

Dominion Bureau of Statistics

Monthly Power Rate-100 h.p. motor

Hours Used	50	100	200
KWH's consumed	3,728	7,457	14,914
Halifax	$131	$187	$274
St. John	209	282	383
Quebec	166	203	229
Montreal	143	168	205
Toronto	117	147	164
Hamilton	97	116	133
Winnipeg	97	163	238
Brandon	147	196	256
Regina	147	209	267
Medicine Hat	65	119	228
Calgary	63	82	164
Edmonton	85	118	182
Vancouver	76	153	256

The actual birth of the Bow River Hydro-Electric development started in 1893 when the original Calgary Water Power Company, which was the foundation of the present Calgary Power Limited, was granted water power license No. 6 by the Dominion Government. This license gave the Company the right to use the waters of the Bow River and its tributaries. Consequently, a 200 H.P. plant was built to use the water that flowed over the mill dam of the Eau Claire sawmill. The capacity of this plant was increased by 250 h.p. in 1908, and by another 200 h.p. in 1913. The year 1909 saw the start of operations for the first large hydro project on the Bow River at Horseshoe Falls, 55 miles west of Calgary; two years later it was completed with a capacity of 20,000 h.p. This project was undertaken by the Calgary Power and Transmission Company, later to be known as Calgary Power Company Limited, and finally as Calgary Power Limited. In 1913 a plant was completed 2½ miles above Horseshoe Falls at Kananaskis; this added another 12,000 h.p. to the Company's capacity. These two plants, supplemented by the Calgary Water Power plant and steam plants of the Eau Claire Company and the City of Calgary, carried the load of the Calgary area until 1929, when the 37,500 h.p. Ghost Plant was completed. The power hungry Calgary district induced the Company to build the 23,000 h.p. Cascade hydro plant which was completed in 1942. A post war recession was expected in power consumption, but contrary to expectations there was a greater demand for power, and a fifth hydro plant, the Barrier plant, seven miles up the Kananaskis River from its junction with the Bow, was planned and completed in 1947. The earth-filled dam of this plant, stores 15,000 acre feet of water and with a head of 151 feet develops 13,500 h.p. This plant increased the Company's total capacity to 105,950 h.p. As a result of the ever growing demand for more power, the 1921-22 surveys of the Spray Lakes area were restudied and in 1949 the company started construction of a $10,200,000 Spray Lakes project entailing four dams, three power plants and a major storage basin, that will hold 150,000 acre feet of water available for the generation of power, and with a total combined head of 1,300 feet provides a generating capacity of 90,000 h.p.

When this project is completed, and the Kananaskis plant enlarged by 12,000 h.p. to handle the additional flow of water from the

Spray Lakes project, the generating capacity of Calgary Power Limited will have reached 208,150 h.p. This increase will not have been achieved by utilizing the natural flow of rivers and capacities of mountain lakes. In 1912 a small dam raised Lake Minnewanka 16 feet. The Ghost dam, almost a mile long, created a lake that stores 74,000 acre feet of water. The upper Kananaskis Lake was raised 20 feet in 1933 and another 60 feet some years later. In 1941 new dams at Lake Minnewanka raised its water another 65 feet, bringing its total storage to 200,000 acre feet. And in the Spray Lakes project now under construction the flow of water from two small mountain lakes will be reversed and water almost equalling the volume of Lake Minnewanka will be stored to meet Alberta's power needs.

Mr. H.B. Sherman, vice-president and general manager of Calgary Power Limited, recently announced a $30,000,000 hydro and transmission line expansion program exclusive of rural electrification to be completed within the next few years. Included in this program is extension of services to keep pace with Alberta's booming oil development. Calgary Power Limited not only serves the refineries at Turner Valley, Calgary and Edmonton, but will be called upon to serve the two new major refineries now nearing completion on the east boundary of Edmonton. Power is also urgently required to pump oil from wells in the Leduc-Woodbend, Redwater and other fields where the gas-oil ratio is too low. To the Redwater field the company is completing a quarter-million dollar conversion of its line to 66,000 volts. A similar conversion is being undertaken in the service for the Leduc area. For many years the company has been providing power for pipelines pumping and other such jobs in the pioneer field of Turner Valley. It is now doing the same in Leduc and Redwater, and will provide auxiliary power at the terminal station near Edmonton, for the big Interprovincial pipeline to Regina and the Great Lakes.

The lines of Calgary Power Limited are interconnected with the following plants in order to take care of emergencies and the exchange of power.

	Type of Plant	Type of Fuel	Capacity
City of Lethbridge	Steam electric	Gas and Coal	8,500 KW
City of Calgary(Victoria Park)	Steam electric	Gas	10,500 KW
City of Edmonton	Steam electric	Gas and Coal	70,000 KW
Drumheller	Steam electric	Coal	13,000 KW
Vermillion	Steam electric	Gas	8,500 KW
East Kootenay	2 hydro electric		16,400 KW
East Kootenay	1 steam electric	Coal	11,000 KW

Calgary is on the transcontinental highway, the transcontinental airway and the transcontinental railway.

There are five bus lines working out of the city, six long distance trucking lines, and 53 trucking services.

There is a fully modern airport covering 1130 acres with three runways; equipped for night flying and instrument landing. This airport is owned and operated by the City.

The airport is served by two transcontinental air lines which serve points east, west, north and south, on time schedule flights. Also there are local companies that undertake charter flights.

Two transcontinental railroads enter the city, the Canadian National and the Canadian Pacific. The Canadian Pacific Railway continues west to Vancouver, over a route that is 98 miles shorter than any other railroad from Winnipeg to Vancouver.

Calgary is the most important railroad centre on the Canadian Pacific Railway between Winnipeg and Vancouver. This Company's great colonization and irrigation agencies and district headquarters for communications, express and truck transport ancillaries are located in the city. The local stockyards are operated as a Canadian Pacific Railway subsidiary.

One of Canada's best equipped locomotive repair shops is to be found at Ogden, eight miles east of Calgary's city centre where all the heavy maintenance work for the Canadian Pacific Railway in British Columbia, Alberta and parts of Saskatchewan is done.

Since the shops opened in June, 1913, they have steadily chalked up a notable record for repairs and rebuilding of locomotives, passenger coaches and freight cars. And during the Second Great War, the shops were converted to the manufacture of munitions, for a total of $25,000,000 worth of war machinery.

The shops include 28 buildings on a 213 acre stretch of land immediately east of the Canadian Pacific Railway main line in the Ogden district. The buildings themselves cover 14 acres and in them, all trades are represented.

Not only are the shops some of the best equipped, but because of up-to-date equipment and machinery, the production is done more economically than at either the Canadian Pacific Railway's larger Angus shops at Montreal or the Weston shops in Winnipeg, say officials.

The plant has the distinction of having the largest overhead crane in North America. The huge piece of machinery can lift weights up to 250 tons, and is capable of lifting the largest locomotive in use on the Canadian Pacific Railway. When the crane was installed in 1929 the building had to be reinforced.

Construction of the shops was started late in 1911 and it started production 18 months later. Approximately 1,200 men were first employed, but in the depression years this number was reduced to 500 workers. During the peak war period there were at times 2,600 men. Now, with the greatest output in history, there are 1,400 men and the monthly payroll is about $250,000.

Buildings have been added during the years, with the most recent ones - a scrap dock and reclamation building and an acetylene and oxygen building - constructed in 1948.

When the shops started operation 37 years' ago, the maximum production was 16 locomotives repaired and reconditioned a month. Today the output is an engine a day, 20 coaches a month, and 175 freight cars a month.

Day-to-day repairs on engines are done at the Alyth shops in East Calgary, but when an engine has covered 120,000 miles it goes to Ogden shops for a complete overhaul. In the huge locomotive building, 25 engines can be accommodated, and part of the economy of production lies in the fact that all operations in the overhaul of an engine are done under one roof.

The shops operate a school for apprentices where new workers take a five-year apprenticeship course in all trades. While most of this period is devoted to practical work, there is time in the classrooms learning mathematics, mechanical drawing and other necessary theory. About 100 apprentices are being taught.

Nearly all mechanical trades are represented at the shops, and they

include carpenters, tinsmiths, painters, moulders, upholsterers, machinists and welders.

Late in 1941 the large locomotive shop was converted for war work which was continued until the end of hostilities in 1945. In that time the shops turned out high elevation anti-aircraft guns for the British Admiralty, some similar guns for the United States, asdic gears for anti-submarine detection, Bofors mountings, mountings for four-inch anti-aircraft guns, and 25 mm. anti-tank guns.

The shops operated under the utmost secrecy during wartime, with Canadian Pacific Railway guards patroling the fence which enclosed the shop where the war-work was done. A few women were employed in that period doing laboring duties, inspection work, and machine and fitting jobs, but today the only women workers are in the clerical positions.

Not a part of the shops, but on the grounds is a greenhouse which supplies all the floral sets for the Canadian Pacific Railway station gardens and grounds in the Alberta and British Columbia regions.

The following statistics will show the natural resources, and the new wealth or production of primary products each year in the Calgary trading area.

Values of Primary Products from the Alberta portion of Calgary's trading area during 1948 except as otherwise noted:

(a) 1949
(b) based on an average price of $2.90 per barrel
(c) 1950
(d) based on an average value of 1 cent per KWH
(e) based on a well-head price of 4.75¢ per M.c.f.

Barley	21,797,935	
Butter	4,656,019	
Cattle	34,505,850	
Calves	1,278,519	
Cement	3,480,258	(c)
Cheese	416,321	(c)
Clay Products		
Coal	21,351,738	
Eggs	3,986,325	
Eggs-Hatching	225,481	
Fish-Commercial	26,516	(a)
Flax seed	3,889,620	
Forage Crop seed	200,200	
Furs-Farm	3,012,555	
Furs-Wild	38,535	(a)
Gas-Natural	1,662,500	
Hogs	17,858,500	
Honey	180,995	
Lime	243,247	(c)
Lumber	2,534,389	
Milk and Cream consumed	4,076,961	Estimated
Oats	15,015,275	
Oil	10,163,143	(c)
Power	3,392,900	(d)
Poultry Meat	2,957,509	
Rock Wool	121,797	(c)
Root Crops		
Rye (Fall)	5,721,300	
Rye (Spring)	1,602,450	
Sheep and Lambs	1,269,650	
Wheat	72,698,385	
Total $	238,364,873	

Values of Primary Products from British Columbia portion of the Calgary trading area during 1948 except as noted by symbol letters.

Legend
(a) 1949
(b) 1950
(c) No information available
(d) Based on an average price of $70 per M
(e) Based on a value of 1¢ per KWH

Gold, placer	54,855	
Gold, lode	3,021,760	
Silver	4,885,143	
Copper	6,101,478	
Lead	59,366,987	
Zinc	40,407,919	
Coal	8,054,234	
Structural materials	1,155,700	
Miscellaneous metals, minerals and materials	5,536,895	
Lumber	14,561,330	(d)
Power(Hydro-Electric)	4,866,120	(b),(e)
Apples	12,915,397	
Apples (Crab)	199,636	
Apricots	628,887	
Blackberries	2,234	
Black Currants	14,972	
Cantelope	111,937	
Cattle	....	(c)
Cereals	....	(c)
Cherries	1,016,621	
Dairy Products	....	(c)
Eggs	....	(c)
Grapes	173,196	
Gooseberries	630	
Honey	....	(c)
Horses	....	(c)
Hogs	....	(c)
Loganberries	139	
Nuts	....	(c)
Peaches	2,236,711	
Pears	1,702,847	
Plums	130,929	
Poultry Meat	....	(c)
Prunes	822,129	
Raspberries	128,438	
Red Currants	543	
Root Crops	....	(c)
Sheep	....	(c)
Strawberries	197,951	
Tomatoes	477,747	
Watermelon	3,890	
Wool	25,937	
Total	$139,017,342	

Making a grand total of $407,382,215 for primary products produced annually in the Calgary wholesale trading area.

Calgary Comparable Statistics

Population

	1946	1949	1950 Estimated
Calgary	100,044	108,235	112,262
Metropolitan Calgary		120,011	123,837

1936	83,304	1944	97,241
1937	85,726	1946	100,044
1941	88,904	1943	104,718

HOUSEHOLDERS
(Calgary Post Office)

1947	1948	1949	1950
33,454	34,527	35,337	37,632

BUSINESS PLACES

3,487	3,644	3,800	4,169

	1947	1948	1949
Building Permits	$ 10,589,240	$ 13,950,205	$ 21,868,928
Bank Clearings	818,886,936	927,840,317	1,086,558,478
Customs Receipts	14,716,464	10,960,375	9,962,432
Postal Receipts	1,332,487	1,411,771	1,478,765
Transit System-			
Revenue passengers carried	26,188,757	28,278,715	29,181,002
Cheques cashed against individual accounts	$1,779,370,000	$2,072,826,000	$2,507,517,000

UTILITIES
(City-owned Electric Light, Waterworks and Transit System)

Gross earnings	$4,893,308	$5,237,030	$5,721,860
Reserves set aside	429,000	290,000	239,000
Net surplus	454,652	547,082	685,240

TAX COLLECTIONS

Current and Arrears	3,818,217	4,380,564	5,146,795

ASSESSMENT VALUATION

		Mill Rate
1947	$69,633,227	50.5
1948	73,744,321	54
1949	80,194,990	59
1950	85,512,150	58.5

UTILITY SERVICES

	1947	1948	1949	1950
Gas-				
Customers	34,852	37,497	40,658	
Consumption Mcf	18,182,988	19,989,827	20,822,200	
Water-				
Customers	22,751	24,273	26,091	
Consumption Gallons(000)	7,280,000	7,793,000	8,648,000	
Electric Light-				
Customers	32,756	34,655	36,896	
Consumption KWH	138,887,598	151,871,816	161,570,367	
Telephones	29,114	31,169	35,397	40,101

BANK CLEARINGS

1911.....	$218,681,921	1944.....	$578,172,229
1921.....	344,465,202	1945.....	596,021,348
1931.....	319,987,617	1946.....	704,878,882
1941.....	343,002,837	1947.....	818,886,963
1943.....	453,453,338	1948.....	927,840,317
1949.....	1,086,558,478	1950.....	1,217,515,129

RETAIL SALES

	Calgary	Alberta	% Calgary to Total
1940	$47,393,100	$198,630,000	23.86%
1941	51,813,900	221,071,400	23.44
1942	56,148,400	238,726,000	23.52
1943	62,565,600	263,990,000	23.70
1944	69,761,100	292,622,000	23.84
1945	77,035,800	321,250,000	23.98
1946	92,765,900	383,806,000	24.17
1947	110,558,700	454,600,000	24.32
1948	128,553,900	519,200,000	24.76
1949	145,911,700	581,090,000	25.11

WHOLESALE SALES

1940	47,930,205	104,060,368	46.06%
1941	47,294,100	102,840,000	45.99
1942	61,451,422	133,242,458	46.12
1943	70,292,975	152,116,373	46.21
1944	79,317,100	171,756,394	46.18
1945	87,830,200	190,397,143	46.13
1946	111,730,470	241,788,511	46.21
1947	133,303,090	289,978,435	45.97
1948	159,743,074	351,083,676	45.5
1949	181,775,662	399,506,945	45.5

AUTOMOBILES

	Calgary Passenger Cars	Alberta Passenger Cars
1939-40	12,130	88,270
1940-41	12,534	92,558
1941-42	13,658	95,921
1942-43	12,433	92,735
1943-44	12,674	92,238
1944-45	11,118	91,500
1945-46	11,280	87,308
1946-47	12,562	95,058
1947-48	15,297	104,350
1948-49	17,331	114,676
1949-50	21,090	130,185

RADIO LICENSES

	Calgary	Alberta
1947-48	24,768	131,849
1948-49	24,972	134,666
1949-50	27,362	147,132

BUILDING PERMITS

	Houses		Apartment Buildings		Business Buildings		Miscellaneous	
Year	No.	$Value	No.	$Value	No.	$Value	No.	$Value
1945	1192	5,811,204	3	61,930	57	624,690	1196	782,310
1946	1517	8,070,194	3	158,700	199	3,074,157	1450	450,722
1947	1146	6,186,500	9	197,600	147	3,070,723	1276	1,134,417
1948	1380	9,056,105	17	613,520	124	3,008,833	1514	1,271,747
1949	1917	13,106,475	8	404,886	147	6,603,264	1638	1,767,303

BUILDING PERMIT TOTALS

		Number of Permits	Value
	1945	2448	$ 7,280,134
	1946	3169	11,753,773
	1947	2578	10,589,240
	1948	2935	13,950,205
	1949	3710	21,881,928
October 31,	1950	3763	23,361,902

SCHOOL BUILDING PERMITS

		Number of Permits	Value
	1946	1	$ 138,910
	1947	1	94,000
	1948	2	249,990
	1949	3	269,886
October 31,	1950	4	1,626,000

However, Calgary's commerce and industries are not limited to material things. There is the world renowned "Calgary Stampede", the largest and most important institution of its kind on earth. It is held each year during the second week of July. To see the parade, more than 60,000 people line its streets, and visitors appear from all parts of the world. During stampede week there is a tremendous influx of visitors requiring accommodation. Hotels are booked up months ahead: tourist camps, private homes and adjacent towns provide the required accommodation for visitors. As many as 408,000 persons visit the exhibition grounds during Stampede Week.

Ninety-two miles west of Calgary is the town of Banff, headquarters of Canada's oldest and most popular national park, and connecting link with Yoho, Kootenay and Jasper National Parks. Calgary commands the eastern and most important entrance to Banff National Park and the mountain playground generally. There were 407,023 visitors registered at this entrance during the nine month season of 1950.

Just as commerce fosters manufacturing, so tourist travel fosters hotels and other services for the travelling public. Calgary's accommodation consists of 29 hotels with a total of 2,807 rooms, plus 30 motels and tourist camps. This accommodation is located at the crossroads of Alberta's tourist industry, which amounts to $25,000,000 a year.

6. TRADING AREA

Calgary's trading area for such things as flour, packing house products and nitrogen products can be considered world wide. However, the Calgary trading area which takes in wholesale distribution can generally be described as bounded on the north by township 41 immediately north of Lacombe, on the east by the 4th Meridian which separates Alberta from Saskatchewan, on the south by a line drawn from Empress on the 4th Meridian to Macleod, through the Crow's Nest Pass to Penticton in British Columbia; and on the west by a line from Penticton through Revelstoke to Lake Louise and the eastern slope of the Rockies. That portion of the trading area which is located in British Columbia can be more particularly described as Census Divisions 1, 2 and 3.

47. POPULATION

City Population	1946 Census	1950 Estimated
Within city limits	100,044	112,262
Suburbs-		
Forest Lawn, Hubalta and Albert Park		2,091
Bowness, Montgomery and other areas west of the city limits		5,634
Windsor Park area		2,088
Other areas adjacent to city limits		1,762
Estimated Metropolitan Area total		123,837

Trading Area Population

British Columbia portion of trading area	1941 Census	121,216
Alberta portion of trading area	1946 Census	265,781
Total population according to latest census	386,997	
Estimated present trading are population	425,696	

48. DIRECTORY

There is a Directory, published by Henderson Directories Ltd., 292 Garry Street, Winnipeg, which gives the names and occupations of all citizens and particulars of all business establishments.

49. INTERESTING VIEWS OF CALGARY AND DISTRICT

APPENDIX

Showing surveys of the following suburbs that comprise the Calgary metropolitan area.

VILLAGE OF BOWNESS JANUARY 1951

Legend (a) Same as Calgary
(b) Makes use of Calgary's facilities

1. LOCATION

Section 34-24-2-W4 on the south bank of the Bow River, two miles west of Calgary, astride highway No. 8 and one mile south of the Transcontinental Highway No. 1.

2. ALTITUDE

Estimated 3464 feet

3. TEMPERATURE (a)

4. RAINFALL (a)

5. GEOLOGY (a)

6. SOIL (a)

7. HISTORY

The birth of Bowness took place when John Hextall, who was the owner of the area which is now Bowness, commenced a development programme in October, 1911.

The area was divided into one and two acre lots on which a caveat was placed to prevent any residence being built that cost less than $3,500. A large portion of the property was sold to persons in Great Britain, but the building programme did not develop as expected. To encourage buyers, Mr. Hextall came to an agreement with the city of Calgary, which gave the city two islands in the Bow River with approaches thereto; also a steel bridge known as the Shouldice Bridge; and approaches to a river crossing on the west end of the property, for which the City undertook to inaugurate a street car service.

At the time of Mr. Hextall's death, very little development had taken place and much of the property was returned to acreage. During the depression period of the thirties, some of the property was divided into smaller lots and a number of shacks began to appear. On July 9, 1934, a post office was established in the only store. The post office was named "Critchley" after Col.A.C. Critchley who once owned some of this property.

After the second world war, the federal government bought some of the land for a veterans' housing project, and some fairly decent houses were built.

In 1947 a movement was started in the hamlet to form a village and break away from the municipality of Springbank. This resulted in the Village of Bowness being established on January 2,1942, when the name of the post office was changed from Critchley to Bowness.

Shortly after the village was established, building and zoning by-laws were passed, this resulted in a better class of house being built.

8. LIVING CONDITIONS

Bowness is a very pleasant place to live in summer. In the Bow River between Bowness on the south bank and the Central Alberta

Sanatorium on the north bank is an island known as Bowness Park. This 80 acre island is owned and operated as an amusement park by the Calgary Transit System, and provides splendid facilities for picnicing, boating, swimming, dancing and various kinds of sport. There is playground equipment of all kinds, a wading pool and a merry-go-round for children's entertainment.

There are two schools that teach grades 1-9. For higher grades, pupils attend Calgary's high schools.

Residents find employment in the City.

There are 739 houses at present. Thirty-three houses were built in 1950 and 96 during 1949. Type of houses are two to five room frame cottages that rent for $25 to $60 per month. About 90% are owner-occupied.

9. ADMINISTRATION

The village is governed by a council of three members, one elected each year for a three year term. The council members each year elect one of their number as overseer or mayor. The village affairs are administered by a secretary-treasurer who carries out the policy set by the council. The secretary and his staff and council chamber are housed in a 32' X 20' one story frame building.

10. LAW ENFORCEMENT AND REGULATION

Federal (b)

Provincial (b)

Municipal
There is one constable and one resident police magistrate. The police court is held in the council chamber.

Regulations
There is a zoning and building by-law. Building plans must be approved by the council and a permit obtained before any building is commenced.

Electrical installations must comply with the Alberta Electrical Protection Act.

Sanitary installations must comply with provincial Health Regulations.

11. FIRE PROTECTION

There is a voluntary fire brigade consisting of:
1 chief
1 assistant chief
2 captains
12 firemen

1 Studebaker tank truck with pump (capacity 300 gallons)
400 feet of 2½" hose
6 - 5 gallon chemical tanks

12. TAX STRUCTURE 1950

Land and improvements are assessed at 100% of fair value. Consolidated Mill Rate - 55 mills.

Net Assessment 1950	
Land	$167,470
Improvements	727,357
Total	$894,827

13. ROADS AND STREETS

	As. alt	Gravel	Not Paved	Not Opened	Total
(1) Provincial Highways (main)	2.9				2.9
(2) Local roads and streets		20.5	1.3	3.2	25.0
(3) Public lanes and alleys			16.0	3.0	19.0
Total road and street mileage	2.9	20.5	17.3	6.2	46.9

Areas
Public parks and playgrounds 4.78 acres
Village area 1180.25 acres
Water area nil

Cemeteries (b)

14. SEWER AND WATER MAIN MILEAGE

Nil

15. POWER (a)

16. WATER

Obtained from both drilled and dug wells.
Drilled wells are about 120 ft. deep; dug wells 20 feet deep.
Water from these wells is checked by the provincial Department of Health.

17. GAS (a)

18. L.P. GAS (b)

19. DIESEL FUEL (b)

20. COAL (b)

21. LOCAL RESOURCES (a)

22. GOVERNMENT OFFICES AND SERVICES

Federal
Post office

Provincial
Resident Police Magistrate

Municipal
Fire hall houses grader and fire truck
Municipal office houses secretary-treasurer and council chamber which is used as a court room

23. HEALTH SERVICES plus (b)

Municipal
The Board of Health consists of the council members and medical health officer.

One part time M.D. medical health officer
One Well Baby Clinic operated two days each week
Two Calgary physicians have an office which they attend every evening from 7 to 9 p.m.
One drug store
One private ambulance

24. PROFESSIONAL AND SKILLED PERSONAL SERVICE
(Not including health services)
2 barber shops
2 beauty parlors
1 shoe repair

25. TRANSPORTATION

Calgary Transit System
Fare-two ordinary tickets in winter and one ticket in summer

26. NEWSPAPERS plus (b)

Bowness Bulletin - Semi-monthly

27. COMMUNICATIONS

Post office
Alberta Government Telephones
Canadian Pacific and Canadian National Telegraph agents

28. FINANCIAL FACILITIES (b)

29. HOTELS plus (b)

Nil

30. TOURIST CAMPS (b)

31. CHURCHES

1 Gospel Hall
1 Roman Catholic
1 United
1 Church of England

32. FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS plus (b)

Lions
Moose

33. CLUBS AND SOCIAL SERVICES plus (b)

Canadian Legion
Red Cross
Home and School Association

34. SOCIETIES

nil

35. SCHOOLS

There are two schools in the village which constitute Bowness School District No. 4590. These schools offer grades 1-9, employ 15 teachers plus one part time music teacher. There are 600 pupils who attend the village schools, and in addition 60 pupils attend high school in Calgary, for which School District No. 4590 pays the City of Calgary $125 per student per year. The average cost for education during 1950 was $135 per student.

36. THEATRES AND HALLS

	Seating Capacity	Pictures only	Platform or stage	Piano	Used for dancing
Rex	300	yes	platform	yes	yes
Bow	300	yes	platform	yes	no
Halls					
Scout Hall	150	-	platform	yes	yes

37. CULTURAL ACTIVITIES plus (b)

Library facilities (b)

38. YOUTH ACTIVITIES

Army Cadets
Cubs
Girl Guides - Brownies
C.G.I.T.
Teen-Town

39. SPORTS

1 baseball team
1 hockey team

40. FAIRS (b)

41. HISTORIC SITES

Nil

42. CO-OPERATIVES

Nil

43. INDUSTRY AND BUSINESS

Type of Industry or Business	No. of Establishments	Producer or Manufacturer	Wholesale	Retail
Groceries	4	.....	.....	4
Restaurants	4	.....	.....	4
Beauty Parlors	2	.....	.....	2
Barber Shops	2	.....	.....	2
Pool Rooms	1	.....	.....	1
Hardware	1	.....	.....	1
Furniture	1	.....	.....	1
Dry Goods only	3	.....	.....	3
Real Estate	2	.....	.....	2
Electrical Supplies	1	.....	.....	1
Tinsmith	1	.....	.....	1
Welding and Ironwork	1	.....	.....	1
Druggist	1	.....	.....	1
Garages	2	.....	.....	2
Butcher shop	1	.....	.....	1
Bakery	1	1	.....	1
Plumbing and Gasfitting	2	.....	.....	2
Boot Repairs	1	.....	.....	1
Photographers	1	.....	.....	1
Florists	1	.....	.....	1
Lumber Yard	1	.....	.....	1
Nurseries	1	1	.....	1
Theatres	2	.....	.....	2
Mink and Fox farms	3	3	.....	3
Dine and Dance	1	.....	.....	1

44. SITES

About one-third of the village area is occupied. No industrial sites are available.

45. INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

Nil

46. TRADING AREA

Village residents

47. POPULATION

Estimated - 3200

VILLAGE OF FOREST LAWN, JANUARY 1951

Legend (a) Same as Calgary
(b) Makes use of Calgary's facilities.

1. LOCATION

Section 9-24-29-W4. This location is adjacent to the east limits of the city of Calgary, and lies astride Highway No. 1 (Trans-Canada Highway), and on the Calgary-Camrose-Edmonton line of the Canadian National Railways.

2. ALTITUDE

Estimated 3589 feet

3. TEMPERATURE (a)

4. RAINFALL (a)

5. GEOLOGY (a)

6. SOIL (a)

7. HISTORY

Forest Lawn and the adjacent hamlet of Albert Park were incorporated as separate villages on July 4, 1934. Their names were designated by real estate agents who were selling sub-division lots during the land boom of 1911-1913. On August 1, 1935, the village of Albert Park was dissolved and absorbed along with the hamlet of Hubalta into the village of Forest Lawn. There are now within the village three post offices, Hubalta, Albert Park and Forest Lawn.

8. LIVING CONDITIONS

Typical prairie village with scattered trees. The village school teaches grades 1-8; grades 9-12 students are transported by bus to Calgary's high schools. Transportation facilities are good, because many bus and truck lines travel to and from the city on Highway No. 1. There is also a flag station on the Canadian National Railway. For cultural activities residents depend on Calgary's facilities, and the same applies to sports and hunting .

9. ADMINISTRATION

There is a village council consisting of three members; one member is elected each year for a three year term, and each year the councillors elect one of their number as mayor.

The secretary-treasurer administers the village affairs according to the policy set by the council.

There is a 14' X 18' one story frame building (the village office) that houses the secretary-treasurer.

10. LAW ENFORCEMENT

Is undertaken by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

Building Regulations

There is a building and zoning by-law.

Plans must be submitted to the Council and a permit obtained before any building is commenced.

Electrical and sanitary installations must comply with provincial regulations.

11. FIRE PROTECTION (b)

12. TAX STRUCTURE

Percentage of Assessment	Total Net Assessment 1950
Land 100%	
Improvements 100%	$751,085,00

Mill Rate - 45 mills

13. ROADS AND STREETS

	Asphalt	Gravel	Graded	Unpaved	Total
(a) Provincial Highway Main	1.448				1.448
(b) Village Streets		14.78	11.83	15.71	42.32
Lanes and Alleys			11.35		11.35
Total milleage	1.448	14.78	23.18	15.71	55.118

Areas

	Acres
Land area	776.31
Public Parks and Playgrounds	1.21
Land Vacant	48.22
Land Built upon	478.38
Total land assessed for taxation	570.36
Land exempt from taxation	
Parks, Streets, Lanes, Highways	7.84
Parks and Playgrounds	1.21
Land in Streets, Lanes and Highways	240.66
Total land area	776.31

14. SEWER AND WATER MAINS Nil

Outside privies and cesspools

15. POWER

Three phase 60 cycle power is supplied in bulk by the Calgary Power Limited to the City of Calgary, who in turn supply Forest Lawn Light and Power Company who distribute it throughout the village at the following rates.

Light Rates

For the first 25 KWH's	8¢ per KWH
All over 25 KWH's	5¢ per KWH
Minimum charge $2 per month	

Domestic Combination Light, Cooking and Small Power Rate

For the first 25 KWH's	8¢ per KWH
Next 150 KWH's	3¢ per KWH
All over 175 KWH's	2¢ per KWH
Minimum charge #3.50 per month	

Contract to be signed for one year.

Commercial Rate

The same as above domestic rate excepting that all over 25 KWH's is charged at 3¢ per KWH.

Power Rate
Minimum charge of $2 per H.P. of demand per month. 25 KWH's allowed for each H.P. of connected load.
All over minimum H.P. of connected load 3¢ KW.

10% discount allowed on all accounts paid before the end of the current month.

16. WATER

Water is obtained from drilled and dug wells that vary in depth from 35 to 205 feet. Well water is checked by the provincial Department of Health.

17. GAS

Natural gas is supplied as a utility by the Canadian Western Natural Gas Company Ltd.,

Rates
$2.50 for the first 2M, and 40¢ for each additional M.
There are no industrial rates at present.

18. L. P. GAS

Calorific value 2550 b.t.u. per cu. ft. at 60°F

Prices
100 lb. cylinders $6.50
Bulk 18 to 26¢ per gallon
Storage capacity 15,000 gallons, plus Calgary facilities.

19. DIESEL FUEL

Calorific value 135,000 to 140,000 b.t.u. per gal. at 60°F
15.1¢ per gal. plus 1¢ tax
Furnace fuel 14.2¢ plus 1¢ tax
Storage capacity 50,000 gals. plus Calgary facilities.

20. COAL. (a)

21. LOCAL RESOURCES (a)

22. GOVERNMENT OFFICES AND SERVICES (b)

23. HEALTH SERVICES

Local Health Board - (three councillors)
Garbage is collected under contract
(b)

24. PROFESSIONAL AND SKILLED PERSONAL SERVICES
(not including health services)

Barber shop	1
Radio Repair	1
Refrigerator repairs and service	1

25. TRANSPORTATION

Canadian National Railway flag station
Forest Lawn bus service (2 buses)
Greyhound Bus Lines
Trailways Calgary to Milo

All truck services travelling on Highway No. 1
Cardinal Bus Lines

26. NEWSPAPERS (b)

27. COMMUNICATIONS

Alberta Government Telephones
Albert Park post office
Forest Lawn post office
Hubalta post office
(b)

28. FINANCIAL FACILITIES

(b)

29. HOTELS

Nil

30. TOURIST CAMPS

Green Gardens Motel (See Calgary, Part 30)

31. CHURCHES

Church of England
Roman Catholic
Mission Sunday School

32. LODGES (b)

33. UNIONS (b)

34. CLUBS AND ASSOCIATIONS

Home and School Association
(b)

35. SCHOOLS

There are three schools, located in what was formerly Albert Park and Forest Lawn. These schools form Bow River School District No. 1059. They teach grades 1-8. There are 437 pupils and 11 teachers. In addition there are 64 students attending high school in Calgary, for which the school board pays $125 per student per annum. The average cost per student for education is $72.87. The high school students are transported daily to city schools by bus.

36. THEATRES AND HALLS

Theatres (b)
Halls-Church buildings

37. CULTURAL ACTIVITIES (b)

38. YOUTH ACTIVITIES

Boy Scouts and Cubs
Catholic Youth Organization
(b)

39. SPORTS

There are two open air skating rinks (Albert Park and Forest Lawn)
Softball - boys and girls (one team each)
Baseball - one men's team

40. FAIRS

Nil

41. HISTORIC SITES

Nil

42. CO-OPERATIVES (b)

Nil

43. INDUSTRY AND BUSINESS

Type of Industry or Business	No. of Establishments	Producer or Manufacturer	Wholesale	Retail
Auctioneers	1	.....	.....	....
Auto Camps	1	.....	.....	....
Auto Parts and Accessories	6	.....	.....	6
Auto Repairs	4	.....	.....	4
Auto Tires and Repairs	5	.....	.....	5
Auto Wreckers	2	.....	.....	2
Auto Electrical Parts	4	.....	.....	4
Auto Finance	2	.....	.....	....
Auto Second Hand	2	.....	.....	2
Barber Shops	1	.....	.....	....
Billiard Parlors	1	.....	.....	1
Blacksmith Shops	2	2	.....	2
Bus Lines	1	.....	.....	....
Books and Magazines	2	.....	.....	2
Cold Storage	1	Frozen Food locker	.....	1
Confectioners	4	.....	.....	4
Hardware	1	.....	.....	1
Hatcheries	1	1	.....	1
Insurance Agent	1	.....	.....	....
Livestock Dealers	2	.....	2	....
Livestock Feeders	5	.....	.....	5
Machine Shops	4	.....	.....	4
Meat Markets	2	.....	.....	2
Oil Distributors	1	.....	1	1
Gas Fitters	1	.....	.....	....
Power Co. (Utility)	1	.....	.....	1
Propane Dealers	1	.....	1	1
Restaurants	3	.....	.....	3
Refrigeration Service	1	.....	.....	1
Service Stations	5	.....	.....	5
Sports Supplies	1	.....	.	1
Welders	5	Including machine shops		5
Lumber Yards	1	.....	.....	1
Grocery Stores	4	.....	.....	4
Coal Dealers	1	.....	.....	1
General Stores	1	.....	.....	1
Well Drillers	1	.....	.....	....
Electrical Appliances	2	.....	.....	2
Fur Farms	2	2	.....	2
Garages	1	.....	.....	1
Gas (Utility)	1	.....	.....	1
Poultry Farms	5	5	5	5
Milk Distributors	1	.....	.....	1

44. SITES

There are many building sites for homes and industrial acreage is available with trackage.

45. INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

Nil

46. TRADING AREA

Local residents and bordering farms.

47. POPULATION 1950

Estimated 1650

48. BUILDING STATISTICS

Number of houses	502
Building permits 1949	42
Building permits 1950	54

Houses are two to five room frame cottages and rent for $20 to $60 per month.

About 90% are owner-occupied.

HAMLET OF MONTGOMERY, JANUARY, 1951

Legend (a) Same as Calgary
(b) Makes use of Calgary's facilities

1. LOCATION

W½ of 25 and E½ of 26 in 24-2-W5, in Improvement District No.46. This location lies between the west boundary of Calgary and the east boundary of the village of Bowness. It is bounded on the south by the Bow River and lies astride Highway No. 8 and 2½ miles south of Highway No. 1 (Trans-Canada).

2. ALTITUDE

Estimated 3566

3. TEMPERATURE (a)

4. RAINFALL (a)

5. GEOLOGY (a)

6. SOIL (a)

7. HISTORY

A large part of this area was owned by James Shouldice during the land boom of 1911-13. His land was subdivided and named Shouldice Terrace. Mr. Shouldice built himself a large brick home on the bank of the river about ¼ of a mile north of Highway No. 8. This building is now used as a crematorium, the only one in Alberta. About 1912 there were about two dozen five to seven room frame cottages built on view lots near the river, by persons who expected the city to grow in that direction. However, very little development took place until 1940 when people who were employed in the city began to build two to four room frame cottages, because they could not afford to buy a home in the city.

8. LIVING CONDITIONS

Same as Calgary, except there is no water or sewer, and the hamlet lacks paved roads and sidewalks.

9. ADMINISTRATION

Administered by the Department of Municipal Affairs.

10. LAW ENFORCEMENT

Royal Canadian Mounted Police

Regulations
Electrical and sanitary installations must comply with provincial regulations.

11. FIRE PROTECTION

There is a voluntary fire brigade with one chief, nine firemen and the following equipment:

1 International two ton truck
1 Hales booster pump, 150 g.p.m. at 100 lb. p.s.i. with 480 gallon tank
5-50' lengths of double lined 1½" hose
2 Elkhart fog nozzles
2-5 gallon hand pump extinguishers

12. TAX STRUCTURE

Land assessed at 100% of fair actual value
Improvements assessed at 2/3 of 1942 costs
Due to legislative amendments, subsequent assessment of improvements will be based on 100% of 1942 values, which will result in a lowering of the mill rate.

Mill Rate 1951

Improvement District	12
Schools	37
Total	49 mills

Total Assessment	1951	
Land	$35,425	
Improvements	394,080	- This amount is based on 2/3 of 1942 values.
Total	$ 429,505	

13. AREAS

Land area Approximately 120 acres occupied by the hamlet.

Roads and Streets

	Asphalt	Gravel	Graded	Opened	Unopened	Total
Provincial	1.85					1.85
Main						
Suburban						
Streets and lanes			2½	1½		4
						2.25

14. SEWER AND WATER MAINS

Nil
Use outside privies or cesspools

15. POWER (a)

16. WATER

Water is obtained from dug wells about 25 feet deep, which provide water from the Bow River through a natural gravel filter. The water from these wells is checked by the Department of Health.

17. GAS (a)

18. L. P. GAS (b)

19. DIESEL FUEL (b)

20. COAL (b)

21. RESOURCES (b)

22. GOVERNMENT OFFICES AND SERVICES

Federal (b)
Provincial (b)
Municipal
Inspector and Assessor of the Department of Municipal Affairs whose office is located in the Calgary Land Titles Building.

23. HEALTH SERVICES (b)

24. PROFESSIONAL AND SKILLED PERSONAL SERVICES
(not including health services)
1 beauty parlor

25. TRANSPORTATION

(b)
Buses of the Calgary Transit System travel on Highway No. 8 between the city and Bowness.

26. NEWSPAPERS (b)

27. COMMUNICATIONS

Post office
Alberta Government Telephones

28. FINANCIAL FACILITIES (b)

29. HOTELS

Nil

30. TOURIST CAMPS

Nil

31. CHURCHES (b)

32. FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS (b)

33. UNIONS (b)

34. CLUBS AND ASSOCIATIONS

Montgomery Welfare Committee

35. SCHOOLS

There is a four room school and one room in the community hall that constitutes Shouldice Terrace School District No. 4967. A new six room frame school will be completed in April 1951 at a cost of $54,000. There are 194 students with five teachers. Seven students attend high school in Calgary, for which the school board pay $125.00 per student per year. The average cost per student per annum for education is $85.

36. THEATRES (b)

Halls

Community Hall Capacity - 100

37. CULTURAL ACTIVITIES (b)

38. YOUTH ACTIVITIES (b)

39. SPORTS (b)

40. FAIRS (b)

41. HISTORIC SITES

Nil

42. CO-OPERATIVES (b)

43. INDUSTRIES AND BUSINESS

Beauty Parlor	1
Crematorium	1
Dine and Dance	1
Dog Kennels	1
Garages and Service Stations	2
General Store with meats	2
Lumber yards	1

44. SITES

There are ample sites for homes or businesses. About one-third of the area is occupied. There are no industrial sites.

45. INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

Nil

46. TRADING AREA

Local residents

47. POPULATION

1950 - 850 estimated

SPRINGBANK MUNICIPAL DISTRICT NO.45, JANUARY 1951

Legend (a) Same as Calgary
(b) Makes use of Calgary's facilities

1. LOCATION

This location adjoins the south and part of the west boundary of Calgary. Its area is designated as Sections 1-12 and 13 in Township 24-2-W5.

2. ALTITUDE

Estimated 3649 feet.

3. TEMPERATURE (a)

4. RAINFALL (a)

5. GEOLOGY (a)

6. SOIL (a)

7. HISTORY

The Municipal District of Springbank No. 221 was established on March 1, 1918, and on April 6, 1945, the number was changed to 45. That part of this municipal district known as Windsor Park subdivision, which was subdivided during the land boom of 1911-13, was incorporated into the City of Calgary on December 29, 1950. The area of Windsor Park is 159 acres, and when incorporated into the city, there were 300 homes, a taxable assessment of $310,000 and a population of 956.

8. LIVING CONDITIONS

Living conditions in Windsor Park are similiar to those in Calgary, except there are more open spaces and water and sewer utilities are lacking. There are about a dozen homes that range in value from $15,000 to $50,000. From these homes there is an excellent view of the surrounding country. There are about 310 houses that range from two to five room frame cottages, which are about 95% owner-occupied. Children attend the schools in Calgary.

9. ADMINISTRATION

There is a municipal district council of four members who are elected for a term of three years, and a secretary-treasurer whose office is located in room 312, Burns Building, Calgary. The council decides the policy which is administered by the secretary-treasurer.

10. LAW ENFORCEMENT

Royal Canadian Mounted Police

Regulations

Electrical and sanitary installations must comply with the Provincial regulations.

11. FIRE PROTECTION (b)

12. TAX STRUCTURE

Land and improvements assessed at 100% of fair actual value.

Mill Rate
Municipal 22
Basic school rate 23 plus special school levies from 6 to 25 mills
Total 45 mills plus special school levies.

Net assessment for 1950 $3,717,429

13. AREAS

Total land area 162,046 acres
Windsor Park area 159 acres

14. SEWER AND WATER MAINS

Nil.
Outside privies and cesspools

15. POWER (a)

16. WATER

Water is obtained from wells whose depth depends on the surface elevation. The wells vary in depth from 25 to 180 feet. Well water is checked by the provincial Department of Health.

17. GAS (a)

18. L. P. GAS (b)

19. DIESEL FUEL (b)

20. COAL (a)

21. RESOURCES LOCAL (a)

22. GOVERNMENT OFFICES AND SERVICES

Federal (b)
Provincial (b)
Municipal - Secretary-treasurer, Room 312 Burns Building, Calgary.
1 Sanitary inspector

23. HEALTH SERVICES (b)

One Municipal District sanitary inspector

24. PROFESSIONAL AND SKILLED PERSONAL SERVICES (b)
(not including health services)

25. TRANSPORTATION (b)

26. NEWSPAPERS (a)

27. COMMUNICATIONS

Served by two rural route mail deliveries
Mutual rural telephones connected with the Alberta Government Telephone System

28. FINANCIAL FACILITIES (b)

29. HOTELS (b)

Nil

30. TOURIST CAMPS

Six auto courts (included in Calgary)

31. CHURCHES (b)

32. FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS AND UNIONS (b)

33. CLUBS AND SOCIAL SERVICES (b)

34. SOCIETIES (b)

35. SCHOOLS

The Municipal District of Springbank is included in the Calgary Rural School Division No. 41. Refer to Calgary survey, Part 35 for details.

36. THEATRES

Chinook Drive-In 550 cars (included in Calgary)

Halls
Four community halls, each with a seating capacity of approximately 200

37. CULTURAL ACTIVITIES (b)

38. YOUTH ACTIVITIES (b)

39. SPORTS (b)

40. FAIRS (b)

41. HISTORIC SITES

Nil

42. CO-OPERATIVES

Mutual Telephone Company
Springbank Rural Electrification Co-operative

43. INDUSTRY AND BUSINESS
6 Auto Camps
1 - Nitrogen products (included in Calgary survey)
6 - Grocery Stores
2 - Service Stations and Car Repairs
12 - Fur Farms
2 - Market Gardeners
1 - Drive-In Theatre

44. SITES

There are many excellent home sites, and industrial sites with trackage. Electric power and gas are available. Water and sewer will most likely be installed in the urban portion known as Windsor Park sub-division, which was incorporated into the City of Calgary on December 29, 1950.

46. INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

On September 16, 1940, construction commenced on a plant for the production of nitrogen products. This plant owned by Alberta Nitrogen Products Ltd. a subsidiary of Consolidated Mining and

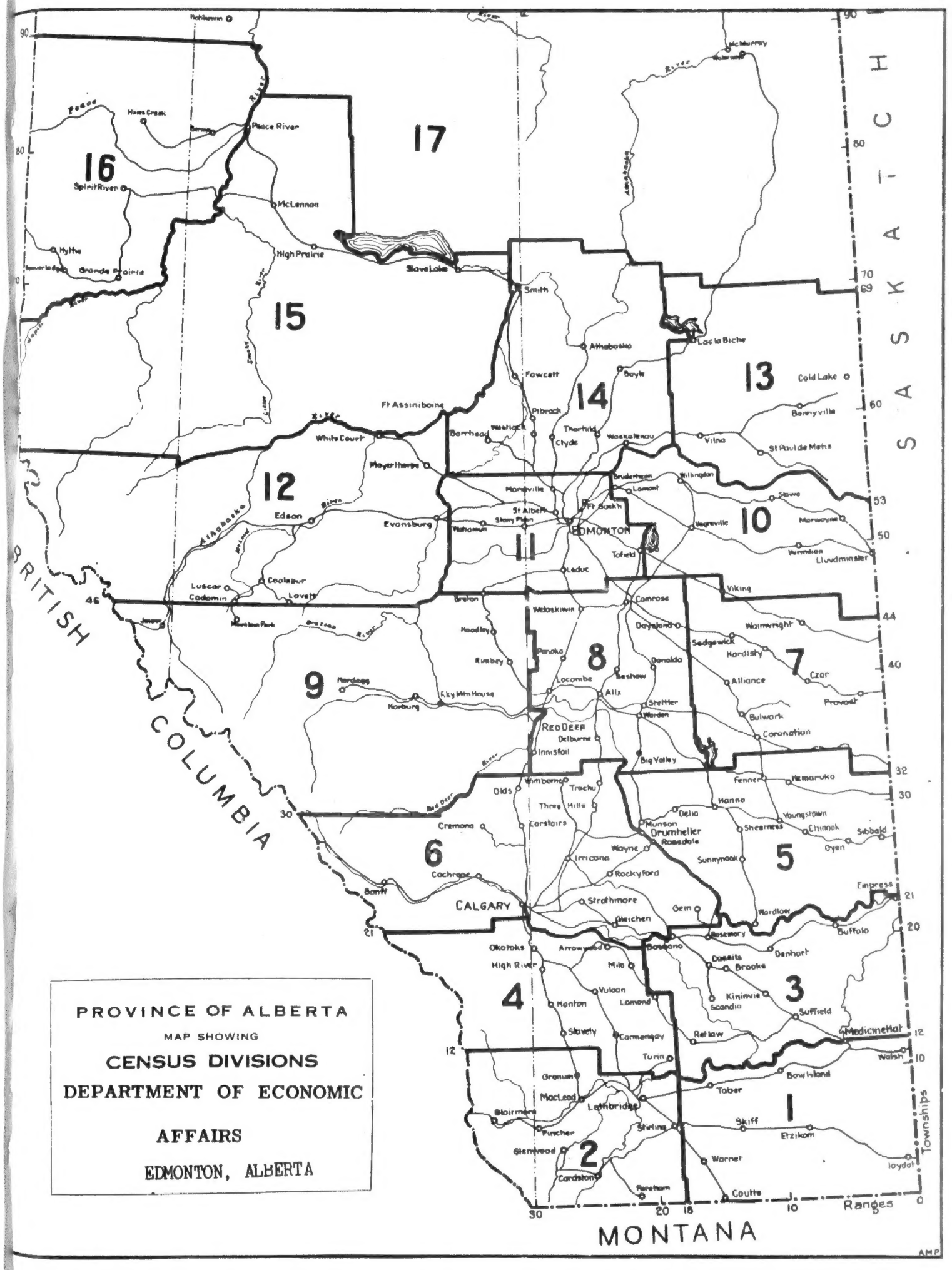
Smelting Company of Trail, British Columbia, commenced operations on October 17, 1941. (For more details see Calgary survey, Part 45.) There is also a small refinery.(Lion Refinery)

46. TRADING AREA

Local residents

47. POPULATION

	1950	1946	1941
Municipal District Springbank	2100	5008	3241
Windsor Park subdivision incorporated into Calgary December 29, 1950 - estimated	1000		



PROVINCE OF ALBERTA

MAP SHOWING

CENSUS DIVISIONS

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC

AFFAIRS

EDMONTON, ALBERTA

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